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Oil Firms, Gulf States in Accord Nations to Get 1% Local Interest

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Seven oil companies announced today a tentative agreement with 10 Persian Gulf nations which would give the Arab states a 51 percent interest in oil operations in their countries after an unannounced period of years.

The agreement, which calls for each Gulf state to negotiate separate agreements with the oil companies operating within its territory, culminates nine months of negotiations.

"I am very satisfied with the agreement," said Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Saudi Arabia's minister of oil and minerals and chief Arab negotiator.

He said he would leave for the United States tomorrow to submit the agreement to the Arab states.

The five Arab states—Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Syria—control approximately 75 percent of Western oil production, an oil company spokesman said.

Maximum of 51%
The agreement may set a pattern that will be followed by other oil-producing nations. It also will give the Arab states a 51 percent interest in oil operations in their countries after an unannounced period of years.

A spokesman for the oil companies commented, "While we all recognize the agreement, it awaits formal signature and ratification, a task that cannot be released at this time. Nevertheless, we feel that we have now reached a milestone in the relations between the oil-producing countries and the private oil companies."

The effective date of the new agreement will depend upon completion of the required implementing arrangements.

The companies involved in the negotiations include British Petroleum Co., Cie. Française des Pétroles, Gulf Oil Corp., Mobil Oil Corp., Participations and Explorations Corp., Royal Dutch/Shell, Standard Oil Co. (California), Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), and Texaco, Inc.

Payment for Participation
The agreement also sets forth the basis of payments to be made by the Gulf states to the oil companies for their participation in the oil concessions, the spokesman for the oil companies said.

One of the key sections is a complex formula by which transition to the new arrangements will be accomplished without disruption of supplies to the consuming countries.

Another section provides for continuing capacity expansion in response to the increasing requirements of the parties. The evolution of these provisions, it is understood, absorbed a substantial part of the protracted negotiations and occupied the principal negotiators and technical experts of both sides in several months of intensive calculations and exchanges, the spokesman said.

Labor Assails Heath Curb On Pay Rises

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Labor party marched today into battle against the Conservative government's anti-inflation blueprint.

It angrily rejected Prime Minister Edward Heath's plan for a 3-a-week ceiling on pay rises for everyone from workers to chairman of the board.

"Let's say 'no deal' with the Tories," said Oliver Jenkins, leader of Britain's white-collar workers' union.

"I predict serious industrial trouble soon if the Tories go ahead with this plan," said Ray Luckton, leader of Britain's railroad engine drivers' union.

"The trade unions would be cutting themselves in a strategic way if they accepted this 'Tory philosophy,'" Stan O'Connell, a member of Parliament, said.

The party's annual convention, which opened today, is a battle over common market membership to full membership of the British economy, not of it devoted to denunciation of the Conservatives.

Healey Phases Reversal
Denis Healey, the economic affairs spokesman for Labor, promised today that a future Labor government would reverse all the anti-inflation measures imposed by the 17-month-old Conservative administration in a bid to create a new climate in industry.

In his first full-scale speech as the party's financial expert, Mr. Healey attacked the prices and incomes deal unveiled by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Nixon at press conference yesterday, his seventh of 1972, his 28th since taking office.

Arab Screen Is Tightened Across U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The Nixon administration, acting on a promise by the President to protect Israeli citizens in the United States from potential terrorist attacks, has begun a major effort to identify Arabs residing in the United States suspected of planning terrorism. It also will screen more carefully travelers from Arab nations entering the United States.

A spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service called the "semi-secret" operation "a very tough one," and refused to elaborate on just what steps

• Saudi says he lacked good planes to attack Israel. Page 5.

were being taken to locate potential terrorists or which federal agencies, besides his own, were involved.

But other government sources said the effort was nationwide in scope and that all federal agencies involved with international travel and with the suppression of terrorist activities were taking part, including the State Department and the FBI.

Mr. Nixon's statement promising to take "adequate security measures" to protect Israeli nationals living or traveling in the United States was made Sept. 5, the day 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team were killed by a group of Palestinian guerrillas in Munich.

Sol Marks, the district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York, emphasized that the government's effort aimed at preventing similar incidents in the United States was focused only on those individuals the government had reason to believe might be planning such activities. He stressed that the government had no intention of harassing the U.S. Arab community in general, and wished to avoid touching off a panic among Arab students and others with legitimate reasons for being in the United States.

Other government sources indicated that the operation, about which they refused to give details for fear of diminishing its effectiveness, had only been in effect for a day or two.

But employees in the office of the Arab Information Center here, which is affiliated with the League of Arab States, said they have been aware of surveillance by FBI agents for about 10 days.

Abdul Ayyad, the center's press officer, said that in recent days there had almost always been two unmarked cars filled with men he believed were federal agents parked in front of his office.

"Whenever we drive, they shadow us," he said. "We are extremely resentful of this. We regard it as obnoxious in a country under the rule of law."

The Immigration Service could not immediately say precisely how many Arab nationals were traveling or residing temporarily in the United States. The State Department estimated the number of Arab students here at about 6,500, including those from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, the Arab Gulf states and North Africa.

Besides the surveillance and information operations, which are said to be aimed at known or suspected members of the Black September and Fatah groups, and their sympathizers, the government has recently tightened visa requirements for all foreigners in transit through the United States.

Aimed at Illegal Immigrants West Germany Expelling 46 Aliens

BONN, Oct. 5 (AP)—Wide-spread police raids throughout West Germany have produced expulsion orders for at least 46 Arabs since two Palestinian organizations were banned last night.

A Federal Interior Ministry spokesman, who was asked how many Arabs have been arrested and deported since the ban went into effect last night, said that newsmen would have to ask each of the 10 West German states.

The tough security crackdown, one of a series since the Munich Olympics massacre, "touched off angry student protests."

The German Students League demanded that the federal government disclose the number of arrests and deportations. It said that it would seek legal action to remove the ban on the Palestinian organizations and accused police of denying the arrested Arabs their right to legal defense.

Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher announced last night, at a hastily called news conference, that the government had banned the 800-member General Union of Palestinian Students

and the 1,000-member General Union of Palestinian Workers.

"Well under 100 Arabs" have been expelled from West Germany, he said, since the Sept. 5 massacre in which eight Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes.

Arab students and the Bonn office of the Arab League claim that Mr. Genscher's figure is too low. They say that hundreds of Arabs were expelled even before the new crackdown last night.

The German Students League told a Bonn news conference that more than 50 Arab students in 18 cities were arrested today and ordered to leave the country. The league said that it did not know how many Arab workers had been arrested.

Mr. Genscher said that 1,900 Arabs seeking to enter West Germany have been turned back at the border as part of the security crackdown since the Olympics.

Reports from some of West Germany's 10 states:

• After 30 raids last night in Munich and other cities in Bavaria, 17 Arabs have been de-

ported, 30 have been arrested for protesting their deportation orders and 80 are under investigation, police said. All were believed to be connected with newly banned Palestinian organizations or otherwise deemed "agitators."

• In Baden-Wuerttemberg, nine Arabs have been arrested and await expulsion. Previously 10 were expelled after the Olympics shooting but before last night's new crackdown.

• In North Rhine-Westphalia, the country's most populous state, police seized eight Jordanians and two Egyptians. They were ordered expelled. During the raids on Palestinian offices and homes, police seized unspecified "material."

• In Saarland, four Arab officials of Palestinian organizations were taken to Munich for deportation to Jordan and Egypt.

• In West Berlin, about 1,000 demonstrators, mainly Arabs, marched through the streets tonight carrying red flags and placards demanding revocation of the ban imposed on two Palestinian groups.

Police reported no incidents.



EXPULSION—Munich police escorting Arabs to waiting plane yesterday for deportation.

Watergate Spy Says He Took Bugging Record to Nixon Committee

By Jack Nelson and Ronald J. Ostrow

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—A participant in the attempted espionage incident at Democratic party headquarters in Washington told the Los Angeles Times today that he delivered logs detailing the headquarters to the Committee to Re-Elect the President less than two weeks before police closed in on the operation.

Alfred C. Baldwin III, a key government witness in the case, said the logs were addressed to an official of the committee who is not among the seven defendants indicted for the crime. Mr. Baldwin did not identify the official.

Mr. Baldwin said he was instructed to deliver the logs in early June by James W. McCord Jr., then security coordinator for the Nixon committee and one of the seven defendants indicted last month in connection with

the June 17 break-in allegedly made to plant microphones and steal Democratic documents.

Mr. McCord gave him the instructions from Miami, Mr. Baldwin reported, after Mr. Baldwin said he had recorded "some important conversations" while monitoring a wiretap on Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

Mr. Baldwin, 36, a former FBI agent and security guard for Martha Mitchell, wife of ex-Attorney General John N. Mitchell, told of his own role in the case in more than five hours of tape-recorded interviews with the Los Angeles Times.

He said he had monitored the telephone tap at Democratic headquarters from a motel across the street.

Mr. Baldwin said he placed the eavesdropping logs in an envelope, addressing it to the Nixon campaign official, taped and stapled the envelope and took it to the Nixon committee offices.

"An elderly guard was on duty in the building and he took the envelope, recognized the name on it and said he would see to it that the official received it," Mr. Baldwin said.

Mr. Baldwin said he believed the eavesdroppers were interested primarily in information about Sen. George McGovern, Lawrence O'Brien, then Democratic party chairman, and Democratic political strategy.

On the advice of his lawyers, Mr. Baldwin declined to give details of the conversations he had monitored.

But he dismissed published reports that the eavesdropping sought signs of a link between Fidel Castro's Cuba and the McGovern campaign.

Although four of the five men arrested on June 17 were born in Cuba and all had been deeply involved in anti-Castro activities, Mr. Baldwin said he never heard the three defendants with whom he had contact mention Cuba. In

addition to Mr. McCord, those defendants are G. Gordon Liddy, a former FBI agent, White House aide and finance counsel at the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and E. Howard Hunt Jr., ex-CIA agent and former White House consultant.

The Baldwin interviews shed new light on the politically charged case, information which is unlikely to be aired in civil or criminal courts until well after Election Day.

Chief among the new disclosures are these:

• Mr. Baldwin said that he saw electronic equipment, some of which was later used to listen in on the Democrats, stored in Mr. McCord's office on the Nixon committee premises.

• Mr. Baldwin said he watched from across the street on May 28 as Mr. McCord entered Democratic headquarters and allegedly installed two wiretaps. Mr. McCord was accompanied by at

least one other person, perhaps two, but Mr. Baldwin was not close enough to identify anyone other than Mr. McCord.

• The devices planted on what the eavesdroppers believed to be Mr. O'Brien's telephone failed to transmit, so Mr. Baldwin said he was ordered by Mr. McCord to enter Democratic headquarters to pinpoint Mr. O'Brien's phone as well as to learn where Mr. O'Brien would be staying in Miami during preparations for the Democratic National Convention in July.

Mr. Baldwin accomplished this, he said, by posing as the nephew of John Bailey, the former Democratic party chairman who, like Mr. Baldwin, is from Connecticut. Democratic office workers gave him royal treatment, Mr. Baldwin said—and Mr. O'Brien's Miami telephone number.

The accused eavesdropping squad of five men broke into Democratic headquarters early on June 17, allegedly to place a tap on the phone which they then

knew to be Mr. O'Brien's and to install other bugging equipment in the offices.

The five were caught, and minutes later Mr. Hunt rushed into Mr. Baldwin's room across the street to call a lawyer, Mr. Baldwin said. He said Mr. Hunt's telephone conversation was brief and to the point. "Well, they've had it," he quoted him as telling the party on the other end of the line. Mr. Hunt reportedly told the other person, whose identity is unknown to Mr. Baldwin, that he had \$5,000 for bail money.

Mr. Baldwin said he never questioned the legality of his wiretapping assignment or any other of Mr. McCord's orders because he assumed they were properly "authorized."

He said he had reached that conclusion partly because such a large number of former White House aides were working for the Nixon re-election committee.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Seeking 'Right' Settlement

Peace Talks Sensitive Now, Nixon Declares

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—President Nixon said today that private peace negotiations with North Vietnam are in "a sensitive stage" but he declared that "under no circumstances" would he let next month's presidential election affect the timing of a settlement or cease-fire in the war.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon reaffirmed his determination that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam "will continue . . . until we get some agreements on the negotiating front."

Emphasizing that the advent of an election in which his political fortunes are at stake will not influence U.S. policy toward the Indochina war, the President said:

"The settlement will come just as soon as we can possibly get a settlement which is right—right for the South Vietnamese, the North Vietnamese and for us."

Such a settlement, Mr. Nixon said at a news conference, "will have in mind our goals of preventing the imposition by force of a Communist government in South Vietnam and, of course, a goal that is particularly close to our hearts in a humanitarian sense, the return of our prisoners of war."

Today's news conference was wide ranging, with the President taking "hardline" stands on many issues that have come between him and his Democratic foe in next month's election, Sen. George McGovern.

Mr. Nixon condemned "congressional oversteering," which he called a threat to his pledge not to increase taxes. Vowing again that "there will be no presidential tax increase," he said he would forgo campaigning, if such abstention were necessary, to stay close to the White House "until that very great danger of a tax increase caused by congressional oversteering is met and defeated."

The chief executive repeated that he had no personal knowledge of the alleged bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate buildings complex here earlier this year. The President reiterated that none of his current aides were involved in the reported break-in and bugging.

The President said that the FBI is conducting an investigation of the Watergate bugging case that makes his famous probe of the Alger Hiss case look "like a Sunday school picnic."

The Watergate affair, Mr. Nixon said, is being thoroughly investigated by 133 FBI agents, who so far have checked out 1,500 leads and conducted 1,500 interviews.

He said that the investigation decision was made at a lower level, without his knowledge.

"I conducted an investigation of the Hiss case and that investigation was a Sunday school picnic compared to the amount of effort put in on this," he added.

The Hiss case unfolded while Mr. Nixon was a freshman member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which investigated security leaks in the Truman administration.

Mr. Nixon said he was "not going to dignity" Sen. McGovern's charges of corruption in the Nixon administration by replying to them. The President said he thought "the responsible members

of the Democratic party will be turned off by this kind of campaigning" by Sen. McGovern.

The President said that the sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union was beneficial for America. He pledged action if investigations indicated that U.S. grain dealers made illegal profits from the transaction, which has been roundly criticized as profiting

such dealers and not benefiting southwestern farmers.

Mr. Nixon said he would ask Congress next year to reduce property taxes for the elderly. He said he will make a nationwide radio address—paid for by his campaign committee—on the issue of taxes Saturday night.

On busing for schools' racial (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Highlights of Conference

President Nixon's principal points at his news conference yesterday:

WATERGATE BUGGING—He has no personal knowledge of the espionage allegedly conducted against Democratic headquarters.

TAXES—He repeated his pledge that there would be no tax increase initiated by himself or his office, and said that he would forgo campaigning, if necessary, to "defeat" the tax rise threat posed by "congressional oversteering."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA—He defended the wheat sale to the Soviet Union as good for America, and said he would take action if investigation showed that grain dealers had reaped illegal profits.

VIETNAM WAR—He vowed not to let election considerations affect U.S. negotiations for a settlement "right for the South Vietnamese, the North Vietnamese and for us." He repeated his determination that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam "will continue until we get some agreements on the negotiating front."

F-111 Jets Cleared for Combat After Grounding and Checkup

SAIGON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The U.S. Command gave its controversial F-111 fighter-bombers a clean bill of health today after six days of tests and sent them on missions over North Vietnam.

The command said that only two strikes were flown overnight, although sources reported that most of the nearly 50 swing-wing planes have arrived at Taichung Air Base in Thailand.

The command reported that the F-111s attacked an air defense center one mile south of Dien Bien Phu and a railroad

siding on the northwest line between Hanoi and China.

The command acknowledged publicly for the first time that the F-111s had been withdrawn from combat after flying only four missions last week during which one of the jets mysteriously vanished with two crewmen aboard.

The headquarters of Gen. Frederic Weyand, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, said that as the remaining crews arrived at Taichung during the past six days "they underwent a series of programmed training and orientation flights."

"In addition, due to the loss of one aircraft due to unknown causes on the night of Sept. 28, a thorough systems checkup was accomplished . . . to insure that the systems were functioning properly in the Southeast Asian environment," the commander's statement said. "The systems proved to be fully operational and the aircraft were rescheduled for combat missions."

The command claimed that several F-111 strikes had been scheduled for Tuesday night and yesterday morning, but were canceled because of severe weather.

The F-111s are billed as "all-weather" fighter-bombers and the same day their raids were supposedly canceled, other fighter-bombers without all-weather capabilities, such as F-4 Phantoms, logged 120 strikes over North Vietnam, according to the command's communiqué.

When asked for an explanation, a spokesman said, "The weather conditions where the F-111s would have flown were more severe than in the area where the other aircraft were able to fly."

Meanwhile, Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency reported that five U.S. planes were shot down yesterday and that several pilots were captured. The broadcast put the total of U.S. planes downed over North Vietnam so far at 5,987. The U.S. command declined comment.

He said he had reached that conclusion partly because such a large number of former White House aides were working for the Nixon re-election committee.

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Times of London Reports 'Broad' Accord for Peace

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Times of London reported tonight that the Americans and North Vietnamese are believed to have reached "broad agreement" on ending the war in Vietnam.

Without identifying its sources, it said that the reported agreement was reached between Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, and North Vietnamese officials during meetings in Moscow and Paris.

The detailed terms of the agreement are not to be completed—or at least not announced—until after the American presidential election on Nov. 7, said the front-page story by the Times's unidentified diplomatic correspondent.

The story's headline said: "Hanoi Hope of Peace From Initial Coalition in Saigon."

The article said: "The North Vietnamese, it is understood, will be glad to accept a coalition government in South Vietnam in which many political groups are represented—including Communists and Communist sympathizers, though not dominated or directed by them. They are confident that this initial stage would lead to an ultimate Communist take-over."

For Problems of Industrial Society

U.S., Russia, Other Countries Start 'Think Tank' for Peace

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Led by the United States and the Soviet Union, scientific academies of a dozen nations have set up a "think tank" to seek solutions to problems spawned by in-

creasingly industrialized societies. Pollution control, urban growth, public health and overpopulation are among the large, complex issues to be examined by the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in the Laxenburg Palace, near Vienna.

Dr. Howard Raiffa, a professor of managerial economics at Harvard who will direct the new institute, agreed with a characterization of it as "a Rand Corp. on neutral ground," but emphasized that its work would deal solely with "peaceful purposes."

The agreement to create the institute, which was signed yesterday at the Royal Academy in London, is believed to be the first time that the Soviet Union has given official backing and funds to such an East-West project not directly linked to either its own government or the United Nations.

Moscow will provide one-third of the annual operating costs of about \$3.5 million, while the United States, through the National Science Foundation, will match that amount. The remaining third will come from other nations.

Daherem M. Gvishiani, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a son-in-law of Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, is to serve a three-year term as chairman of the institute's council.

Although political and scientific officials here were reluctant to say so openly, they conceded that the institute was yet another step in an East-West bridge-building effort whose eventual hope is the liberalization of both the Soviet and East European Communist systems.

The officials said privately that the United States was "giving more than it's getting" out of the institute's work, but that the investment was worthwhile because of its potential impact upon both the Soviet managerial class and East-West ties.

An announcement about the institute made here by the National Academy of Sciences stated that "Projects being considered for the institute fall into four categories—environmental systems, health care systems, municipal service systems, and large engineering design systems."

Also participating in the institute will be the leading scientific organizations of Czechoslovakia, Canada, Bulgaria, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Poland and Britain.



THREE PREMIERS—For a while yesterday morning, Denmark had three premiers. Jens Otto Krag (left) resigned and turned over the post to Anker Jørgensen (center), while Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, looking on (right), acted as the interim premier.

Danish Premier Is Installed, Hopes for Period of Stability

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Former labor leader Anker Jørgensen became Denmark's premier today and said that the minority government he inherited would "have to live dangerously."

Mr. Jørgensen was formally appointed by Queen Margrethe today and later held his first meeting with his Social Democratic government colleagues—the first cabinet meeting he has ever attended.

"It was the best cabinet meeting I have ever held," the 50-year-old premier said afterward to newsmen.

He said that he hoped for a period of political stability and that the government could remain in office until the next election, scheduled for 1974.

"But we shall have to live dangerously, like nearly all other Danish governments, which can only count on a very narrow majority," he added.

Norwegian Premier Delays Resignation

OSLO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli announced today that he was postponing his resignation until Saturday "for technical reasons."

Mr. Bratteli, a strong supporter of Norwegian entry into the Common Market, had said earlier he would resign tomorrow after a national referendum last week decided against going into the market.

Labor Assails Wage Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Heath, calling it quite unacceptable, said he implied that the trade union movement should go on negotiating with the government on the Heath economic package.

Eighteen hours earlier, trade union leaders meeting at Preston, 30 miles from Blackpool, rejected the Heath package of a 2 1/2 limit on weekly pay increases and a 5 percent ceiling on prices during the next 12 months.

The union leaders were reported to have decided to demand at least £2.50 as a wage-rise ceiling, although union spokesmen here said they could not confirm it.

Alan Fisher, leader of the public employees' union, called the Heath package "political pornography designed to titillate the desire without fulfilling it."

East German Policy

Mr. Jørgensen quashed speculation here that his appointment as head of the government might alter Denmark's policy on recognition of East Germany.

He has been a member of a mainly Social Democratic pressure group advocating immediate recognition. But he said to journalists today that he expected that Denmark would recognize East Germany when the two German states have completed negotiations on a general agreement to regulate bilateral relations.

Mr. Jørgensen faces his first big political test next week when there is a two-day debate in the Folketing (parliament) on the government's policy declaration.

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Nixon Calls Peace Talks Sensitive Now

Says U.S. Election Is No Consideration

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Integration, he said he would consider seeking a constitutional amendment if Congress didn't act to check forced busing.

He vowed to continue to seek reform of the welfare program.

In the 40-minute news conference—his seventh of 1972 and, according to the White House, his 25th since taking office—the President replied briskly to criticism of his order to mine the harbors at Haiphong and other ports in North Vietnam and to undertake massive bombing against the North in response to the North Vietnamese ground offensive last spring.

A questioner noted that some critics say the bombing serves no useful purpose and asked the President what good it was doing.

Inasmuch as peace negotiations have failed to produce a settlement and there still is considerable Communist military activity in South Vietnam.

Without mentioning Sen. McGovern, whose presidential campaign has emphasized attacks on Mr. Nixon's bombing and mining policy, the President said that the critics have been proved wrong by a number of instances.

As examples, he cited their assertions that South Vietnam was doomed after the Communists mounted their heavy assault across the Demilitarized Zone, that his response of bombing and mining would "torpedo" his summit meeting with the Russians and that he was risking World War III.

"These predictions proved to be wrong," Mr. Nixon said. "Now these same critics say the bombing and mining was not necessary, it has accomplished no purpose and it is not necessary for the future."

"Well, I would say, based on their track record, I would not give much credence to what the critics have said in any respect," he said. "I never gave them any idea otherwise."

"I plan to get back in the know of my service, the Air Force, and the report through the full of midweek next week. He said if he had been assured that it could guarantee a quorum, it other meeting would be called."

The Phoenix program was begun in 1968 to identify and destroy the so-called Viet Cong political infrastructure in South Vietnam and to "neutralize" it either through death or indefinite imprisonment, usually with trial.

The charges of war crimes, U.S. servicemen came from several witnesses during a series of hearings in July and August 1971.

The report said 20,587 suspected Viet Cong members were killed under the Phoenix program from the beginning of 1968 through May, 1971. "It is impossible not to wonder how many of those persons were the innocent victims of faulty intelligence," it said.

Two Years of Hearings

The report by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee was based on almost two years of hearings and investigation in Vietnam. It questioned the "serious moral considerations of U.S. support for a program that allegedly included torture, murder and inhumane treatment of South Vietnamese civilians."

However, the parent operations committee appeared ready to kill the report through inaction. A Sept. 17 meeting to consider the report was called off and only a handful of members appeared for yesterday's meeting, preventing a quorum.

Rep. William S. Moorhead, D., Pa., the subcommittee chairman, promised another effort to get the report passed.

Paris Peace Talk Session Shows No Movement

PARIS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The four delegations at the Paris peace talks held their 162d weekly negotiating session today without the slightest indication of support for President Nixon's note of cautious optimism about their eventual successful outcome.

Both American Ambassador William J. Porter and North Vietnamese Xuan Thuy agreed, but only on the negative results of the meeting.

"We did our best," Mr. Porter said on emerging from the conference hall, but "the results were zero." Mr. Thuy told newsmen, "The positions of the two sides remain very far apart."

In the set speeches, allied and Communist delegates broke no new ground and gave no concrete indications of the contents of the private U.S.-North Vietnamese talks.

President Nixon's remark today that the negotiations "are in a sensitive stage," was considered as reflecting the series of private meetings between Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, and La Due Thuy, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Mr. Thuy.



FORMER POW—Maj. Edward Elias, recently released from the North Vietnamese government, and his wife Gen. at press conference on Wednesday in Montgomery, Ala.

Freed POW Says He Told Reg He Plans to Stay in Military

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5 (UPI).—Maj. Edward K. Elias said yesterday that he made it clear to the North Vietnamese before they released him from a prisoner-of-war camp that he "plans to be a military man the rest of my life."

Maj. Elias, 34, one of the three POWs released to an anti-war group, also said prisoner release should be negotiated "government-to-government and not by a diverse bunch of individuals."

Currently undergoing medical checks and debriefing at Maxwell Air Force Base here, Maj. Elias thanked the anti-war activists who secured his release from Hanoi last month, but he refused to make any other comment about them.

He said he "plans to be a military man the rest of my life; the North Vietnamese were under the impression also, I never gave them any idea otherwise."

"I plan to get back in the know of my service, the Air Force, and the report through the full of midweek next week. He said if he had been assured that it could guarantee a quorum, it other meeting would be called."

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President Nixon's remark today that the negotiations "are in a sensitive stage," was considered as reflecting the series of private meetings between Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, and La Due Thuy, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Mr. Thuy.

my country," he said. "My current does not plan to use to further the war."

Maj. Elias said that the military was doing a "superior" reorienting men who had been prisoners of war and he was to participate in that effort, "very proud of the military," said.

He refused to answer questions about his release after five months of captivity because he did not want to risk jeopardizing the release of the men behind.

But the major said the military had not coached him on what he could say. "I'm at liberty to speak as I feel and how I feel," he said.

Idea why he was released as one of three POWs to be freed in 17. "It came as a complete surprise to me," he said. "All I can say that God answered the prayers of my family."

In Operation Phoenix in Vietnam

House Panel Asks Full Probe Into Alleged Murders by GIs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A House subcommittee has urged the Pentagon to investigate charges that U.S. servicemen routinely murdered South Vietnamese civilians suspected of Viet Cong activities, many of whom might have been innocent victims of faulty intelligence.

The subcommittee said Tuesday in a classified report that the Defense Department knew of the charges involving a counter-terrorism program, called Phoenix, but that it had failed to investigate it.

The report said 20,587 suspected Viet Cong members were killed under the Phoenix program from the beginning of 1968 through May, 1971. "It is impossible not to wonder how many of those persons were the innocent victims of faulty intelligence," it said.

Two Years of Hearings

The report by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee was based on almost two years of hearings and investigation in Vietnam. It questioned the "serious moral considerations of U.S. support for a program that allegedly included torture, murder and inhumane treatment of South Vietnamese civilians."

However, the parent operations committee appeared ready to kill the report through inaction. A Sept. 17 meeting to consider the report was called off and only a handful of members appeared for yesterday's meeting, preventing a quorum.

Rep. William S. Moorhead, D., Pa., the subcommittee chairman, promised another effort to get the report passed.

Paris Peace Talk Session Shows No Movement

PARIS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The four delegations at the Paris peace talks held their 162d weekly negotiating session today without the slightest indication of support for President Nixon's note of cautious optimism about their eventual successful outcome.

Both American Ambassador William J. Porter and North Vietnamese Xuan Thuy agreed, but only on the negative results of the meeting.

"We did our best," Mr. Porter said on emerging from the conference hall, but "the results were zero." Mr. Thuy told newsmen, "The positions of the two sides remain very far apart."

In the set speeches, allied and Communist delegates broke no new ground and gave no concrete indications of the contents of the private U.S.-North Vietnamese talks.

President Nixon's remark today that the negotiations "are in a sensitive stage," was considered as reflecting the series of private meetings between Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, and La Due Thuy, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Mr. Thuy.

U.S. War Toll Up 2 in Week

SAIGON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Three Americans were killed and four wounded on Vietnam battlefields last week and on U.S. servicemen was missing in action, the U.S. command said today.

The casualties compare with one killed and 13 wounded the previous week.

The toll did not include the 20 American sailors killed and 37 wounded last Sunday when an eight-inch gun blew up aboard the heavy cruiser Newport News off Quang Tri Province.

In addition to the U.S. battle casualties, another three American servicemen died in nonhostile incidents, spokesmen said.

WEATHER

	6	7	Partly
ALBANY	15	20	cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	15	20	cloudy
ANCONA	15	20	cloudy
ATLANTA	15	20	cloudy
BALTIMORE	15	20	cloudy
BELLEVILLE	15	20	cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	15	20	cloudy
BOSTON	15	20	cloudy
BUFFALO	15	20	cloudy
CALCUTTA	15	20	cloudy
CANBERRA	15	20	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	20	cloudy
COSTA MESA	15	20	cloudy
DUBLIN	15	20	cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	20	cloudy
FLORENCE	15	20	cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	20	cloudy
GENEVA	15	20	cloudy
HAMBURG	15	20	cloudy
HONG KONG	15	20	cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	20	cloudy
JAKARTA	15	20	cloudy
LONDON	15	20	cloudy
MADRID	15	20	cloudy
MILAN	15	20	cloudy
MONTREAL	15	20	cloudy
MOSCOW	15	20	cloudy
MUNICH	15	20	cloudy
NEW YORK	15	20	cloudy
NICE	15	20	cloudy
OSLO	15	20	cloudy
PARIS	15	20	cloudy
ROME	15	20	cloudy
STOCKHOLM	15	20	cloudy
TOKYO	15	20	cloudy
VIENNA	15	20	cloudy
WARSAW	15	20	cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	20	cloudy
ZURICH	15	20	cloudy

(Yesterday's weather: U.S. cities as 1700 GMT, others as 1200 GMT)

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McGovern Urgently Stalking Donors to Sustain Campaign

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK (AP) (UPI)—George McGovern is quietly but urgently searching for huge sums of money to sustain his presidential campaign.

"We've reached a period now when we have to get large amounts of money fast," he said in an interview in New York. "We're in a critical position now where we have to raise substantial amounts of money in the next few days to get our present television and radio commitments."

Small contributions, averaging about \$200,000 a day, are being sought. McGovern's campaign is a bare-bones Democratic campaign. Sen. McGovern's national political staff is still being put together, and McGovern is still being outbid by other Democratic candidates.

But the Democratic nominee reportedly would have been needed a few days ago to curtail his own campaign travel or his strategically crucial television effort had it not been for an extraordinary gift of \$257,000 from two young heirs to a pharmaceutical fortune.

Constant Problem
"We constantly have a cash flow problem, but we meet it constantly," Miles Rubin, one of Sen. McGovern's financial managers, said in an interview.

He said that by Election Day, fewer than five weeks off, the campaign would need to have accumulated and spent at least \$24 million to maintain a "very tight budget."

Since the Democratic National Convention nominated him in July, Sen. McGovern has raised about \$9.5 million in donations and loans. Mr. Rubin estimated that what was meant to be an optimistic assessment, that \$7 million more might be collected in small gifts by Nov. 7 as a result of televised and direct mail appeals for funds.

Short of Goal

That would leave Sen. McGovern at least \$7 million short of his budget goal and, as a consequence, he has begun to devote increasing time and effort to persuading wealthy Democrats and liberals to part with large chunks of money.

William Rosendahl, a 27-year-old campaign fund raiser who once was an assistant to John D. Rockefeller 3d, is now traveling full-time around Sen. McGovern's campaign plane to seek out potential big-givers wherever the senator goes.

In Boston on Tuesday, Sen. McGovern hunched with 50 of the city's most well-to-do real estate investors, manufacturers, lawyers and bankers—David Rockefeller Jr. among them—and then met privately in a suite at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel with a succession of wealthy individuals.

Dr. Lawson removed and cooled the kidneys of two patients—a 31-year-old man and a 21-year-old woman—and made repairs of lesions in the renal arteries. The kidneys were reimplanted in the patients four and six hours after their removal. Both have shown excellent outcomes. Because the patients' own organs were reimplanted, there was no danger of rejection, as there would have been with alien organs.

"The technique is an extension of the technical aspects of organ transplants—a logical extension of removing organs from cadavers and preserving them for several hours prior to transplants," said Dr. Lawson, an associate professor of urology at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland.

He said the procedure permitted him to repair damage that couldn't be reached by ordinary surgery because some of the work had to be done under a microscope. He said he could also reach areas that would have been inaccessible if the kidneys remained in the body.

Pills Make Children III

FERRARA, Italy, Oct. 5 (AP).—Five children, aged between 4 and 8, were hospitalized yesterday after they swallowed 20 contraceptive pills they thought were candy. They suffered stomach upset but were not in serious condition.

Despite Senate's Warning

U.S. to Continue Negotiations For Moscow Trade Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said today that he has been told to continue negotiations for a Soviet-American trade agreement without reference to the Senate's warning yesterday that it would block passage of such an accord if Moscow does not lift the exit visa tax on Jews and others seeking to emigrate.

In a brief interview following a talk to the newly formed East-West Trade Council, Mr. Peterson indicated that the administration hoped that Soviet authorities would take note of the congressional concern and abolish the heavy tax before the agreement is brought before Congress next year.

Mr. Peterson, in his remarks to the group, made up of businessmen and others interested in promoting East-West trade, said

Two Indicted by U.S. In Bribe-Drug Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Two U.S. immigration inspectors were charged today with taking some \$80,000 in bribes to allow more than 24 tons of marijuana and two and one-half pounds of cocaine with an estimated street value in excess of \$7.7 million to enter California from Mexico.

The 27-count indictment returned in U.S. District Court in San Diego named Joseph M. Byrne, 42, and Walter W. O'Donnell, 42. Mr. Byrne, a part-time immigration inspector for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, is a former border patrolman. Mr. O'Donnell was an immigration inspector for 15 years before retiring.

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Associated Press

ON DISPLAY—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern displays POW bracelet on wrist during voter registration rally sponsored by labor unions on Wednesday night in New York's Town Hall. Bracelet bears name of Donald O'Dell, who has been missing since Oct. 17, 1967. The senator says he wears the bracelet "off and on."

McGovern Would Recognize China, Cut Troops in Europe

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern called today for a new American foreign policy that would extend diplomatic recognition to China and reduce U.S. forces in Europe by half within three years.

In a major foreign policy speech in which he discussed his positions on disarmament, foreign aid and trade, Sen. McGovern said that President Nixon was conducting "six-gun" diplomacy that "insulated" such allies as Japan and India and displayed a "callous" attitude toward foreign nations.

Sen. McGovern also said that

if Mr. Nixon won re-election, it would "probably mean more years in jail for American prisoners of war" in North Vietnam.

The senator said that if he were elected President he would encourage China's "full participation" in the community of nations, extend China diplomatic recognition and support membership for Japan in the United Nations Security Council.

In a speech to the City Club Forum here, the Democratic presidential candidate also said that the balance-of-power concept, which Mr. Nixon maintains has kept the peace, was a vestige of "an old world . . . that we will never see again."

Sen. McGovern said that he supported a strong national defense, free of waste, that looked toward "proactive relaxation of tensions" with the Soviet Union and China.

He said that over a three-year period he would withdraw half of all U.S. forces now stationed in Europe and called for a halt to the deployment of further nuclear warheads by the United States.

The candidate also said that he wanted to avoid in foreign affairs the kind of "reflexive interventionism" that has foolishly involved us in the internal affairs of other countries.

He added that he favored expanded agricultural and technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the world, which he said had been ignored under Mr. Nixon's policies.

Sen. McGovern said that he knew "no responsible person who would knowingly call for a return to old-fashioned isolationism."

He said he remained committed to Israel's future.

"We must continue to supply those arms that will permit Israel to guarantee its own security," he said.

Navy Doubles Advance on F-14

For Grumman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Navy announced Tuesday that it has agreed to provide the Grumman Aerospace Corp. with a \$19.6-million advance payment for the F-14 fighter and sea dog.

The amount of the advance payment is double the sum the Navy agreed to provide in August when the firm agreed to postpone the contract decision date from Oct. 1 until after the presidential election.

Grumman has told the Navy that production of the plane was costing more than expected and that it could not build the next lot of planes without a price increase.

Under the original contract with Grumman, the Navy was to have decided by Oct. 1 whether it wanted to order as many as 14 fighters, each of which now costs \$18.6 million. The advance payment and the change in the contract date were approved by Congress in mid-August.

The \$19.6 million will help Grumman pay its bills. Financial troubles with the F-14 resulted in Grumman's losing its credit earlier this year with six banks.

Belgians to Halve Forces in Germany

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Belgian Army will withdraw two of its four brigades stationed in West Germany by the end of 1975, Defense Minister Paul van den Boeynants said at a news conference yesterday.

The two brigades number about 8,000 men, with dependents, the transfer will involve some 12,000 persons.

Mr. Van den Boeynants said that he was confident the move will be approved by NATO.

Nixon Veto Seen Likely

House-Voted Clean-Water Bill Receives Approval of Senate

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Senate, by a vote of 74 to 0, gave final congressional approval tonight to a far-reaching bill that is designed to eliminate over the next decade the pollution of the nation's waterways.

The House adopted the measure earlier in the day, by a vote of 365 to 11.

But congressional experts said that there was a good chance that President Nixon would veto the legislation.

The bill quadruples the amount of money the President sought to control water pollution, and it is much stricter in its timetables and enforcement procedures than the administration wanted.

National Goal

The legislation would set a national goal of eliminating all pollution of the water by 1985. To accomplish this goal, it would authorize \$24 billion, most of it to be pledged to states and localities over the next three years for the construction of waste treatment plants.

The Nixon administration had asked for only \$6 billion over the three-year period, and, under the administration's plan, the money would have to go through the normal appropriation channels.

The key provision of the legislation, which has the support of most environmental organizations, would require all industries discharging into the nation's lakes and rivers to use the "best practicable" technology to control pollution by 1977 and the "best available" technology by 1981.

In the meantime, plants that put wastes into the water would have to obtain a permit to do so.

Entirely New Method

The permit system and the plan for national standards for polluters amount to an entirely new method of controlling pollution.

In the past, the states have been given primary responsibility for setting water-quality standards and they were set on a stream-by-stream basis. These standards were not aimed at prohibiting effluents but rather at determining a maximum amount of discharge that could be allowed without degrading the water.

Environmentalists have protested that this system does not work. Barely half the states have established standards that have been approved in Washington, and few cases of violations have reached the courts.

The aim of the new system is to forbid the discharge of pollutants as much as possible and to require industry to employ the most advanced equipment to meet the goal of eliminating it entirely.

For communities, the federal government would contribute 75 percent of the cost of constructing a waste treatment plant, compared with the present 55 percent.

In other congressional action: The Senate Rules Committee voted today to exempt corporations and labor unions from provisions of the 1971 campaign reform law making it a crime for anyone holding a government contract to make campaign contributions, directly or indirectly, to any political party or candidate.

The House voted yesterday to override President Nixon's veto of a bill to increase railroad retirement benefits by 30 percent. The White House had announced the veto only five hours before the vote.

The measure now goes to the Senate, which passed it by voice vote Sept. 18. If the Senate overrides the veto, the measure will become law despite Mr. Nixon's objections.

Rejecting appeals from President Nixon and city congressmen, the House today turned down optional use of federal highway funds for mass transit systems.

Legislation to create an independent consumer protection agency was killed by the Senate today, the victim of business lobbying, administration hostility and a filibuster led by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C.

Though technically still alive, the bill lost all chance of passage when the Senate again failed to cut off the filibuster choking the measure to death. The vote to end the filibuster, 52 to 30, fell three votes short of the required two-thirds.

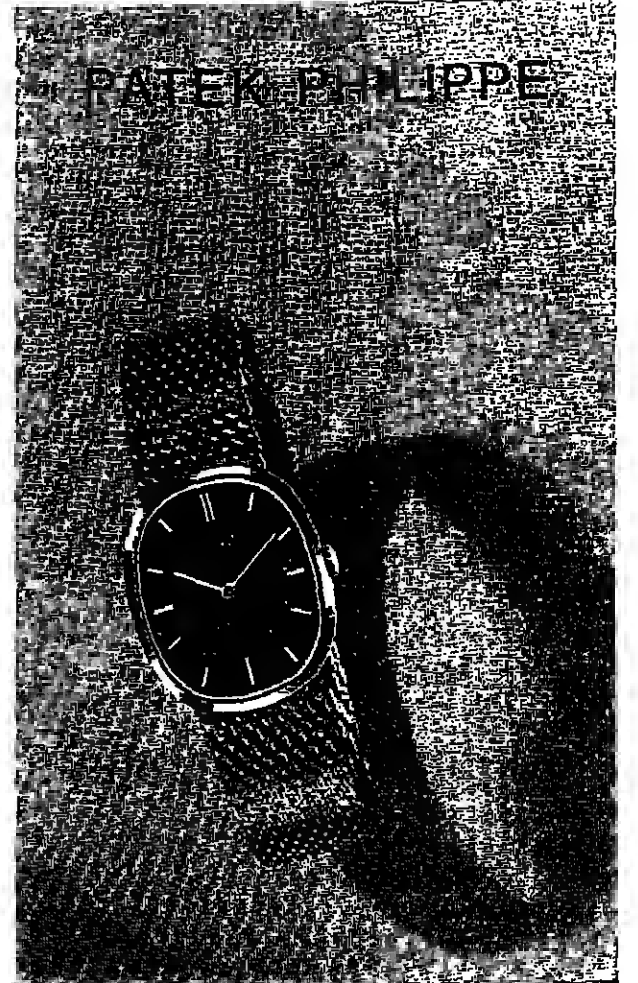
It was the third time a move to cut off the filibuster has lost. No further cloture votes are planned at this time.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has promised a post-election probe of the U.S. wheat sale to the Soviet Union, a deal that Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts says he should have handled differently.

Mr. Butts told newsmen yesterday that if he had known that one of his assistants was planning to quit and take a job with a major grain exporter, he would not have sent him to Moscow for agriculture trade negotiations.

Heath Back Home

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath returned here by air today after a three-day official visit to Italy during which he had talks with Italian government leaders and Pope Paul.



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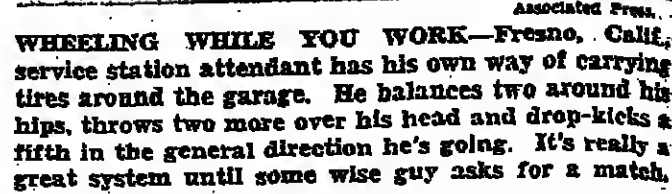
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Counter to Israeli Power

Sadat Says He Lacks Arms To Make Peace or to Attack

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said in an interview published here today that he "would have acted as a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East if the Soviet Union had delivered advanced armaments to counter Israeli power.

Without a large supply of Soviet MIG-23 fighter-bombers capable of "striking in depth" against Israel, Mr. Sadat told the influential Arab weekly Al-Hawassa that a peaceful settlement is desired by the Egyptian government.

"This I will never accept," Mr. Sadat reportedly told his interviewer, Salim Louti, publisher and editor of Al-Hawassa.

"If I had a fighter-bomber, I could not have allowed Israel to commit its aggression in southern Lebanon," two weeks ago, the Lebanese publication quoted Mr. Sadat as saying.

Israeli armored columns and aircraft struck into southern Lebanon in a search-and-seizure mission against Palestinian guerrillas. There was no military action against Israel by any other Arab country, despite an outpouring of "solidarity" messages to Lebanon, where 300 persons were killed or wounded. This has given rise to an Arab ome making the rounds here that his year's Nobel peace prize should be given to the Egyptian army.

The failure of the Arab armed

forces to respond to the Israeli attack, and particularly that of the large Egyptian military force, has reduced Cairo's influence in the Arab world to perhaps the lowest point since the death of Nasser two years ago, in the view of many Arab analysts.

Three months after Mr. Sadat's expulsion of the majority of the 20,000 Soviet advisers in Egypt, the image of the Russians as the only real protectors of the Arabs against Israel is on the rise.

The well-publicized airlift mounted by the Soviet Union to carry several thousand tons of military equipment to Syria last week has been observed by Arab commentators and by the man in the street as a deterrent to an Israeli strike against Syria.

Leader Adrift

The failure by the United States to make any gesture that responded to Mr. Sadat's dismissal of the Russians—something that the United States had been pressing for—has given Mr. Sadat the appearance to many Arabs of a leader adrift in search of a solution.

Therefore, the decision by the Egyptian leadership to send Premier Anwar Sadat to Moscow Oct. 15 to try to mend Soviet-Egyptian relations is seen in part as the result of pressure by Syria and Iraq, the two Arab nations closest to Moscow now, to restore a political and military front against Israel that was weakened by Cairo's move against the Russians.

Israel's punishing strike against Lebanon, and the threat of a blow against Syria, has heightened this sense of the need to turn to the Russians.

Tanzania War With Uganda Said Settled

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 5 (AP).

Tanzania and Uganda have settled their dispute which began when Ugandan President Idi Amin accused Tanzania of invading his country, it was announced here tonight.

A joint communiqué said that details of the agreement, reached by Ugandan Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi and Tanzanian Foreign Minister John Malcocha, would be released later.

The three men signed a peace agreement today. Mr. Kibedi described the settlement as a great day in the history of Africa. The enemies of Africa, he added, had wanted the conflict to escalate into full-scale war.

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, who organized the two-day mediation talks, said that the dispute had stemmed from a "colonial conspiracy" to weaken African unity. He warned that more such "intrigues" could be expected in the years to come. The Ugandan and Tanzanian delegations are scheduled to return home tomorrow.

Peace Corps Leaving

NAIROBI, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The U.S. Peace Corps is quietly withdrawing its volunteers from Uganda because security for foreigners is deteriorating there.

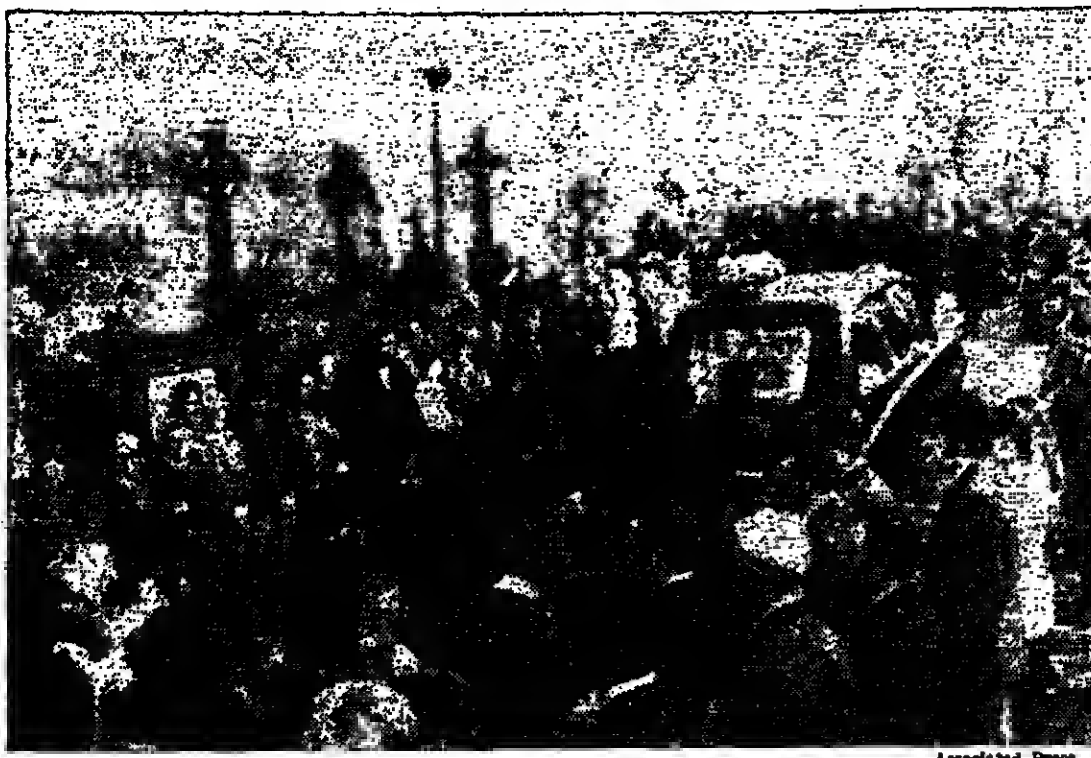
But, for fear of offending the government of Gen. Amin, the Peace Corps is not calling the departure of volunteers an evacuation or an official withdrawal.

Instead, officials of the State Department and the Peace Corps, when asked, are insisting that each departing volunteer has made an individual and voluntary decision to leave for various reasons, including fear for personal safety.

It is inconceivable, however, that any of the 105 volunteers and dependents once in Uganda will still be there at the end of the exercise. It is possible, however, that the Peace Corps will continue to maintain an office and staff in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

The Peace Corps decision was made after a trainee, Louis Morton, was killed by Ugandan soldiers at a roadblock last Sept. 17, the day Ugandan exiles crossed the border from Tanzania in an abortive attempt to overthrow Gen. Amin's government. Another trainee was wounded by the soldiers.

In addition, three Peace Corps volunteers were detained by Ugandan police in the excitement that followed the invasion.



FUNERAL—Some of thousands of mourners who lined route in Belfast Wednesday for funeral procession of woman who was shot by British troops in a gun battle last week.

Blasts Kill Two, Shut Belfast Newspaper

BELFAST, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A bomb-laden car exploded tonight in a packed pub in a Protestant section of Belfast, wrecking the bar and causing death and injury.

The army said at least one person died and 11 were injured, five seriously, when the explosion ripped through the pub on Bruce Street, in the Sandy Row District.

The death brought to 500 the number of persons killed in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

In Portadown, 23 miles south-west of Belfast, police said that a hand grenade tossed into a family's living room killed a young man as he sat watching television.

The Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Republican Army said that it had assassinated four undercover agents of the British Army. The army denied any new deaths or injuries among its civilian-clothed intelligence force.

Police in Portadown were at first at a loss to explain who was responsible for the blast which killed Patrick Connolly, 23, in his own living room. Mr. Connolly's father, mother and brother were injured in the blast.

Another explosion, a bomb, wrecked the Belfast office of the Irish News, a Catholic-owned newspaper, yesterday. The newspaper was unable to publish today. A department store, a Congregational church and several other buildings also were damaged by the blast, but police said there were no casualties.

An army spokesman said that two British soldiers were injured by flying bricks in a street battle with members of the rightist Protestant Ulster Defense Association.

He said that the soldiers, both off duty, were in a car which came upon a UDA roadblock. UDA men, who normally look upon British soldiers as allies, thought the car was attempting to crash their barrier and hurled rocks and bricks through its windshield.

Two soldiers were wounded by snipers today, the army said.

Italian Makes Bid On Colosseum to Block American

ROME, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—An Italian hotel owner has decided to try to save Italy from the disgrace of losing the Colosseum to a foreigner by outbidding an American millionaire who wants to buy it.

Antonio Zimel, 42, owner of a block of apartments and two hotels near the Adriatic port of Pescara, said he would give \$100,000 immediately and a hotel, which he claims is worth \$24 million.

California businessman Thomas Merrick has offered \$1 million. Both Mr. Merrick, whose agent arrived in Rome yesterday hoping to negotiate the deal with the Rome City Council, and Mr. Zimel promise that they would restore the crumbling 1,900-year-old arena and reopen it as a paying attraction for the public.

Mr. Merrick says that he would share the profits evenly with the Rome City Council. Mr. Zimel makes no such promise.

Sudan Cabinet Is Out: Numerci Gets Free Hand

KHARTOUM, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Sudanese cabinet has resigned at the request of President Gaafar Numerci following elections for a new People's Council to draft a new constitution for the country.

An official statement today said the resignation of the cabinet would give the president "a free hand" in reviewing the executive machinery. Elections to the new 207-seat council ended yesterday. It will hold its first meeting on Oct. 13 and will be dissolved after it has drawn up the constitution. Fresh elections will then be held.

A congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union—the country's only political organization—laid down guidelines for the constitution last January. These included regional self-rule for the south within the framework of a unified country.

Sadat, Qadhafi, Assad Hold Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Three of the Arab world's main leaders met in Cairo today to discuss latest developments in the Middle East.

Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi flew in unexpectedly last night and held a brief meeting with President Anwar Sadat. This morning the two were at Cairo airport to meet President Hafez Assad of Syria, the other member of the presidential council of the Federation of Arab Republics, which links Egypt, Libya and Syria.

10 Shot, 4 Fatally In French Store

ANGOULEME, France, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A man with a history of mental illness was charged with voluntary homicide after killing three schoolchildren and a saleswoman in a busy department store, police said early today.

"I didn't have any reason for doing it; I've had a nervous breakdown," police quoted Serge Allafort, 32, as saying when arrested.

Six persons were wounded, some critically, in the incident. Police said that Allafort entered the Nouvelles Galeries store in Angoulême yesterday afternoon and took out a rifle, normally used for hunting big game, from beneath his jacket. He started firing into the crowd inside the store and continued to do so until policemen rushed in and seized him.

Rome Hospitals Stilled

ROME, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Italy's 2,000 hospitals remained at a standstill today, the second day of a three-day strike by hospital doctors. Only emergency treatment was available at hospitals.

Warm Reaction by Argentine Military

Chances of Peron Returning Seen Increasing

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The possibility of exiled former dictator Juan Peron returning home soon has increased following a warm response by Argentina's military rulers to a 10-point "Program of National Reconstruction" he had sent to them. He may seek to be a candidate in presidential elections next March.

Government Press Secretary Eduardo Salas said last night in a nationwide television and radio broadcast of a news conference that there were various points of coincidence between government positions and Mr. Peron's proposals.

He stressed that one such point was Mr. Peron's aim, expressed in the document, to "liberate definitively the country from all dependence and bring it into the vanguard of peoples who are struggling for a more just and human order against the dominance of imperialism."

Mr. Salas said the government had received with pleasure this support for achievement of a modern, efficient, stable democracy.

Asked about the possibility of Mr. Peron returning to Argentina from his exile in Spain, Mr. Salas said this depended on the ex-dictator. Observers said this implied that the government would place no obstacles in his way.

The Real Problem? Mr. Salas said the government agreed with Mr. Peron's statement that "the real problem is not the elections which are planned,



Juan Peron

but facing up to a real task of national reconstruction."

Instead of looking backwards, the government preferred to refer to a document "in which there is a philosophy, a concept, which tends to cement, according to what can be gathered from what I have read, points of view which have been expressed repeatedly by the government," he added.

Among Mr. Peron's proposals was the repeal of a decree which required all potential candidates for the planned general elections next March to take up residence in Argentina by last Aug. 25.

This decree, if it is not scrapped, would eliminate Mr. Peron.

He has been in exile since an army uprising ended his nine-year rule in September 1955.

The elections have been called to end seven years of military rule, which began with a coup d'état in 1966. Since then Argentina has had three military presidents.

Peron to be 77 Sunday

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Juan Peron did not look like a man who will be 77 on Sunday as he gave his first public news conference in 13 years of exile in Spain yesterday.

Sitting erectly in his chair, he cheerfully answered questions for an hour and a half at his Madrid home before bidding newsmen goodbye with a firm handshake. His 59-year-old blonde wife, Isabelita, stood at his side.

His evident good health provided one of the best explanations of why the former dictator still clung to hopes of power in his native Argentina.

"I still feel like a boy," he said, but would not commit himself as to whether he would return to contest the presidential elections next March.

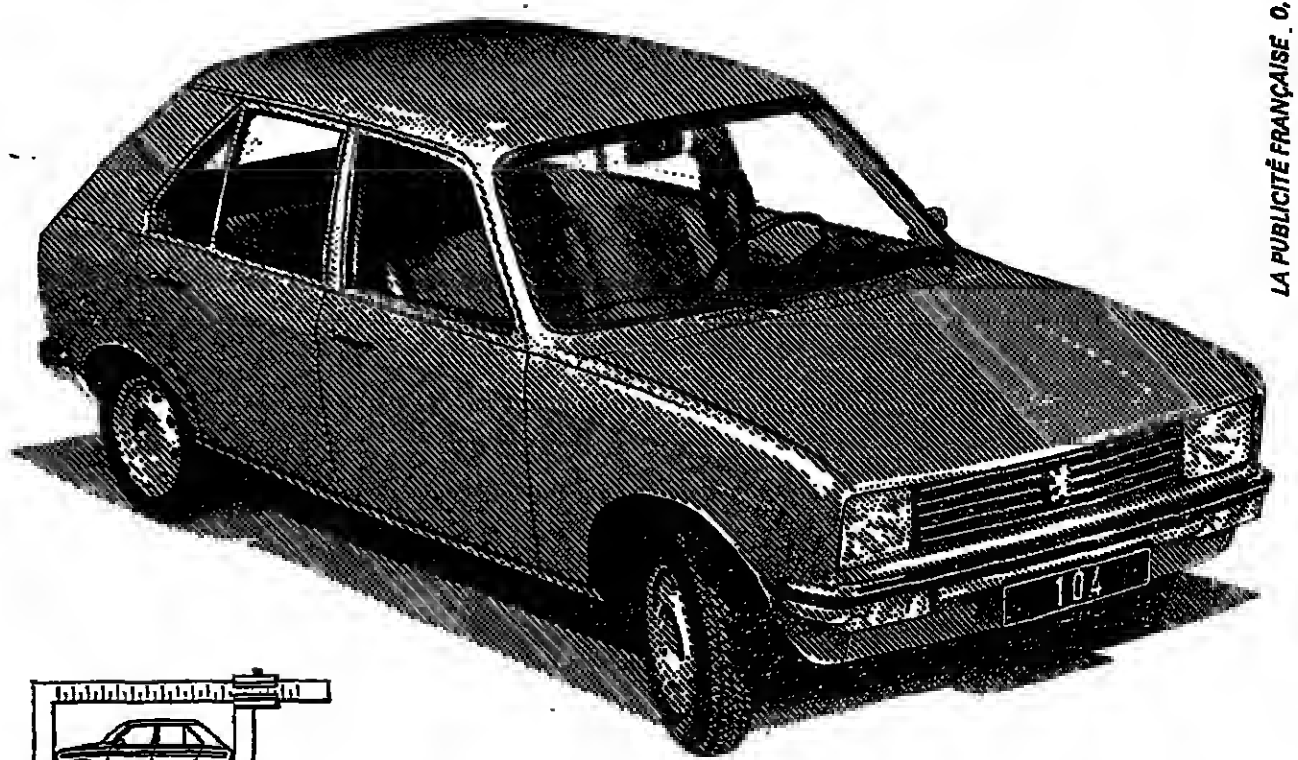
Lord Thomson to Peking

LONDON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Lord Thomson of Fleet, owner of the Times of London, and senior executives of his newspapers left London today for Paris on their way to Peking to spend two weeks visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

104

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A number of Americans, Sen. McGovern and his supporters, have attacked the "cynicism" of the Nixon administration and (in the words of Sargent Shriver, Mr. McGovern's running mate) its "passion for power." Mr. Shriver said: "The American people don't expect their government to declare war on other countries every time there is evil in the world, but Americans have always

International morality, like almost every man-made quality, requires the balancing of good and evil, the acceptance of some affronts to the ideas of one group in the interests of some larger gain. When America was young, and isolated physically from the rest of the world, it could sit in judgment on other nations with impunity. This is no longer possible, nor is it cynicism, nor a lust for power, that necessarily requires compromise. Often, it is quite the contrary—an acceptance of the limitations of power. The Senate would do well to consider such limitations when it is moved to assume moral postures which can only harm, not help, the cause it wishes to espouse.

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Democratic Headquarters Raid: a Participant's Portrayal

By Alfred C. Baldwin 3d
As told to Jack Nelson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—Cross the street in the Democratic National Committee offices could see men with guns and nightgowns looking behind desks and out on the balcony.

It was a weird scene at Washington's Watergate complex. There were looking for several people, including my boss—James McCord Jr., who was security director for both President Nixon's re-election committee and the Republican National Committee.

A short while later, McCord and other men, all in handkerchiefs, could be seen by police to patrol and taken to jail. And a huge house of cards would shatter into my model room across a street from the Democratic National Committee offices.

I had been using a walkie-talkie as a lookout for McCord and his men, who were engaged in a bugging operation. For weeks I had monitored conversations on a tapped phone in the Democratic offices.

My mission had been to record conversations, McCord appeared to be especially interested in any information on Sen. George McGovern and the Democratic party chairman, Lawrence Brien, and anything having to do with political strategy.

When the Committee for the re-election of the President hired me for security work with Mr. Martin Mitchell, nothing was said about espionage or bugging missions involving electronic eavesdropping.

But then the man I worked directly under, Jim McCord, was not given to long explanations about anything. You would have to know McCord to understand that I mean.

Like myself, McCord is an ex-FBI agent. But he also served 10 years in the Central Intelligence Agency and he is one of those ex-CIA agents who do more listening than talking. When he wants you to do something else, he just tells you. No buildup or anything.

When McCord was ready to ditch me from protecting John Mitchell's wife to other security work, he simply told me that the President's re-election committee had other work for me. Contrary to some press reports, I got along fine with Mrs. Mitchell during the days I protected her. She is a vivacious person and found working with her fascinating.

But I felt any work with the re-election committee would be uninteresting and I like Jim McCord.

I never questioned McCord's orders. I felt he was acting under orders and with full authority. After all, his boss was John Mitchell, the committee director

and former attorney general of the United States.

If that was not enough to impress me with McCord's authority and official standing, we were surrounded by former White House aides. McCord said we were "on loan" to the committee.

My involvement with the committee began May 1 when McCord telephoned my home in Hamden, Conn. He had secured a résumé I had filed with the society of ex-FBI agents in New York and had reviewed it and several other résumés on file with this society. He felt that because of my age, background and marital status—I am 36 and single—I was best suited for the position.

He said they (the committee) needed someone immediately so I took a plane to Washington that night and registered at the Roger Smith Hotel, where we met the next morning. He emphasized that although the job was temporary, it could be a stepping-stone to a permanent position after President Nixon's re-election.

We walked a block down the street to the re-election committee headquarters at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, a block from the White House, and McCord took me on a tour of committee offices on several floors. As different persons passed, McCord would say things like, "What's so and so, he's from the White House" or "There's another one who's on loan from the White House."

We went to the office of Fred Larue to get approval for my employment and McCord said, "Mr. Larue is over from the White House. He's John Mitchell's right-hand man."

Larue was friendly enough, but very businesslike. McCord read some brief data he had jotted down on the back of an envelope: "Al Baldwin, ex-FBI agent, former marine captain, law degree, taught police science..."

Larue looked me up and down. I was in standard FBI dress—conservative suit, white shirt and tie and black, wing-tipped shoes. Our conversation was brief. I think he asked if I was prepared to travel and I said, "Yes, sir." He replied, "OK, that's fine."

McCord later issued me a loaded .38 snub-nosed Police Special and said, "You'll wear this." I had no permit or official identification and questioned whether I was authorized to carry it.

He handed me a card bearing his name and the name of the re-election committee and said: "You're working for the former attorney general and there's no way a policeman or any other law-enforcement officer is going to question your right to carry that weapon. But if you have any problem, have them call me."

In McCord's office at committee headquarters I noticed extensive electronic equipment—walkie-talkies, television surveillance units and various other devices.

McCord gave me a code name, Bill Johnson, and instructed me to investigate anti-war demonstrations that were occurring in Washington about that time. I was supposed to try to learn of any plans of demonstrators to damage Republican headquarters or to disrupt the Republican convention in Miami in August.

I still had no committee identification, however, and twice authorities had to telephone the committee to establish my credentials. Once a Secret Service agent stopped me at the Capitol and another time security police stopped me at Andrews Air Force Base. Both times the committee vouched for my credentials.

On May 24, after about two weeks of covering demonstrations, I visited my home in Hamden. When I returned to Washington the next day, I found Jim McCord in room 419 surrounded by an array of electronic equipment, including walkie-talkies and the debugging case that had been in his office at the re-election committee.

A sophisticated receiving set, which McCord later said was worth approximately \$15,000, was in a large blue Sylvania suitcase. There was a portable radio with shortwave band and an array of tape recorders and other pieces of equipment.

McCord said, "I want to show you some of this equipment and how we're going to use it." Just like that, no preliminaries and no explanations of why we would use it.

"You'll be doing some monitoring on this equipment," he said, and proceeded to show me how to operate the monitoring unit.

Then he took the room telephone apart and inserted a tap in it. To test the device, he dialed a local number for a recorded announcement. The tap picked up the message.

McCord pointed across the street to the Watergate and said, "We're going to put some units over there tonight and you'll be monitoring them." He didn't have to tell me: I knew the Democratic National Committee offices were in the Watergate.

On Friday evening, June 16, McCord displayed a unit that I thought looked like door chimes. He removed the unit's cover, exposing a sophisticated electronic device.

Then, to test the device, he put it next to the television set and turned the set on. The unit picked up the television reception. It was a bug, as opposed to a telephone tap, and was the first listening device I had ever seen unattached to a phone.

Later in the evening McCord displayed a shopping bag full of different kinds of tools and equipment—screwdrivers, wires, batteries and soldering irons. The room ended up looking like a small electronics workshop.

McCord indicated to me that in addition to placing new devices at the Democratic headquarters, the unit we had been unable to monitor would either be removed

The top of a fancy briefcase was open, exposing considerable electronic equipment. I was told it was a debugging unit.

McCord told me I would be accompanying Mrs. Mitchell on a trip to Michigan and New York. He issued me \$200-eight brand new \$100 bills, and said it was for food, drinks, tips and incidental expenses for the trip.

In Michigan, where Mrs. Mitchell attended several affairs, we were joined by Larue. He mentioned to me at one point that the pistol I was carrying had once been his weapon. As far as I knew, he was not in security work and I did not know why he would have needed a pistol. But I asked no questions.

Baltimore Car
From Michigan we went to New York City. One of the FBI's bulletproof limousines used by the late J. Edgar Hoover met us at Grand Central Station and took us to a suburban town where we stayed for two days. When we left, the same limousine picked us up and carried us back to Grand Central Station. I was impressed.

The campaign trip lasted for seven days. Upon our return to Washington I was called up to the Mitchell apartment in the Watergate, where Mitchell thanked me for the job I had done.

I had expected to leave in two days on another trip with his wife, but McCord said she was not feeling well and the situation was so "delicate" that Fred Larue was accompanying her. He said he had other security work for me and he advanced me another \$500—five brand new \$100 bills.

At McCord's direction, I moved from the Roger Smith Hotel to the Howard Johnson Motel across the street from the Watergate. I checked into room 419, which he had registered under McCord Associates, the name of his security firm.

McCord gave me a code name, Bill Johnson, and instructed me to investigate anti-war demonstrations that were occurring in Washington about that time. I was supposed to try to learn of any plans of demonstrators to damage Republican headquarters or to disrupt the Republican convention in Miami in August.

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McCord indicated to me that in addition to placing new devices at the Democratic headquarters, the unit we had been unable to monitor would either be removed

from the offices or put in a new location in the office.

We both continued working on the devices for some time. During a telephone conversation McCord said he might have to wait until another night to carry out the mission... Some guy was still working in the Democratic offices.

Suddenly I saw the light in the committee offices go off and I told McCord, "Hey, look. The guy's leaving now."

McCord told the other party that the light had been turned off and that they could proceed. Then he handed me a walkie-talkie and said he was going across the street. He said, "If you see anything unusual, any activity, anybody around, you get on this and let us know."

He took his wallet, change, car keys and other items from his trouser pockets and dropped them on the bed. He left the room with a raincoat over his arm. After he left, I noticed that the listening device that looked like door chimes was missing.

I walked out on the balcony and watched him cross Virginia Avenue and walk into the Watergate complex.

Less than an hour later, the lights on the entire floor above the Democratic committee offices went on. I picked up the walkie-talkie—I don't remember whether I identified myself as "Unit 1" or "Base"—but I said, "We've got some activity."

A man whose voice I did not recognize—it was not McCord—responded, "What have you got?"

I mentioned the lights going on and he replied, "OK, we know about that, that's the 2 o'clock guard check. Let us know if the lights go on any other place."

My watch indicated it was 2:15. I figured the guard check was late.

Not long after that a car parked in front of the Watergate and three men got out and went inside. I wondered if that meant anything, but I did not use the walkie-talkie at that time.

Suddenly, a few minutes later, the lights went on inside the Democratic offices. I noticed the figures of three men. At least two of them came out on the balcony. They were casually dressed and were carrying flashlights and guns. I could see one man in the office holding a gun

in front of him and looking behind desks.

Watching from the balcony outside my room, I grabbed the walkie-talkie and said, "Base to any unit." A voice came back: "What have you got?"

I said, "Are our people dressed casually or are they in suits?" An anxious voice asked, "What?" I repeated the question. "Our people are dressed in suits," the voice said.

"We've Got Problems"

"Well," I answered, "we've got problems. We've got some people dressed casually and they've got guns. They're looking around the balcony and everywhere, but they haven't come across our people."

The man on the other end sounded absolutely panic-stricken now and started calling: "Are you reading this? Are you reading this?"

Receiving no reply, he then added: "They don't have the unit on or it's not turned up. Are you still in the room?"

I replied: "Right."

He said: "Stay there. I'll be right over."

By now, there was all kinds of police activity—motorcycles and paddy wagons driving up and guys jumping out of patrol cars and running up to the Watergate. Then I saw two men carrying suitcases casually walking out of the hotel section. I recognized one as Hum, he glanced up at the balcony where I stood, and then with the other man walked over and entered a car parked in front of the Watergate. The two of them drove away.

Moments later I was contacted on the walkie-talkie again and told: "We're on the way up. Be

there in a minute." I said, "You'd better not park near this building, police are all over the place."

He said, "OK."

Then I heard a voice from another unit whisper: "They've got us." Then McCord's voice came through: "What are you people? Are you metropolitan police or what?"

Another voice demanded: "What's that?" And then the unit went silent. I tried to re-establish contact, but to no avail.

A few minutes later, Hum, wearing a windbreaker, rushed into the room. He was extremely nervous.

"What do you see?" he asked. I told him I saw McCord and some other men being led away from the Watergate in handcuffs. He walked over, looked down at the scene and then said: "I've got to call a lawyer."

Flicking up the phone, he dialed a local number. "They've had it," he told the party on the other end, adding: "Well, I've got \$5,000 in cash with me we can use for bond money."

Hum, hanging up the phone, turned and asked if I said yes where McCord lived. I said yes. I had been to his house in Rockville, Md., a Washington suburb. He instructed me to pack all the equipment and take it to McCord's house and asked if I had a place to go.

I said I could go to my home in Connecticut and he said, "Well get all this stuff out of here and you get out of here. Somebody will be in touch with you."

With that, he threw his walkie-talkie on the bed and rushed from the room. "Does that mean I'm out of a job?" I shouted after him. But he disappeared down the hallway without answering.

© Los Angeles Times.

Watergate 'Spy' Says He Gave Bugging Record to Nixon Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

He also said that before the June 17 arrests, Mr. McCord had told him that he would be sent to Miami during the Democratic convention to conduct a similar monitoring operation there. The Committee to Re-Elect the President occupied a large number of rooms before and during the Democratic convention at an annex of the Fontainebleau Hotel, which served as convention headquarters. Tight security surrounded the committee offices with armed guards posted at all hotel room doors.

Mr. Baldwin's attorneys, John V. Cassidino and Robert C. Mirto, urged the Times yesterday not to print their client's interviews or any stories based on them. They did so after being contacted by Earl Silbert, chief assistant to the U.S. attorney in Washington and the assistant in charge of the government's case.

Mr. Silbert warned Mr. Cassidino that the government might consider its agreement not to prosecute Mr. Baldwin broken if he spoke out on the case and raised the possibility that Mr. Baldwin might be held in contempt of court, according to Mr. Cassidino.

Seymour Glanter, the other principal government attorney in the case, later called Mr. Baldwin's lawyers and read them an order issued yesterday by federal Judge John Sirica barring principals from making statements on the case.

Mr. Cassidino and Mr. Mirto contended that the Times was going ahead with publication despite an agreement to submit the Baldwin interviews for his attorneys' approval. However, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Cassidino had approved the story Tuesday night after reviewing it in detail.

The Times reporters agreed to return to Mr. Mirto's office yesterday primarily so he could add material dealing with a point Mr. Baldwin considered particularly sensitive.

After the calls from the government attorneys, however, Mr. Baldwin's attorneys attempted to stop publication of the entire article.

Although there have been widespread reports that Mr. Baldwin was attempting to sell his story, he received no remuneration from the Times. His sole request was that he be permitted to tell the story the way he saw it.

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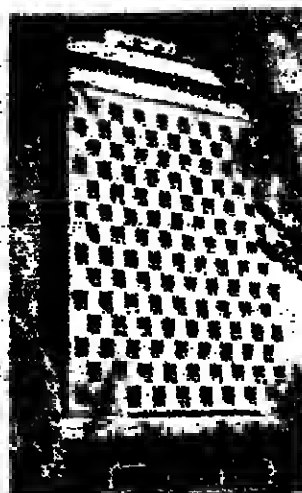
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THEATER IN PARIS

'Hello Dolly!' Arrives
And Is Likely to Stay

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—"Hello Dolly!" has finally reached Paris and it is unlikely—as its heroine promises in its off-beat title song—that it will go away again. It is assured of a long initial run and many a revival for it is in the solid, hearty tradition of "Rose Marie" and "The Belle of New York," which have prospered for a generation. It pleased first nighters last evening at the Mogador as it has pleased players in New York, London, Milwaukee, Stockholm, Madrid and Tokyo.

The late Henri Varna, long director of the Mogador, was a shrewd diagnostician of his public's preferences and his talent has been inherited by his successors. They, too, know what their patrons relish and supply the demand. "Hello Dolly!" is happily at home in the theater, which remains a stronghold of family-audience trade. This American musical comedy might have been designed with the Mogador in mind.

It has been skillfully mounted and cast. Annie Cordy, one of the most popular songbird comedienne of France, is an ideal

Dolly, generous, mischievous, winning, funny and delivering the show's two big numbers—the somewhat exaggerated return of the Yonkers marriage broker in Mrs. West array to the 1900 red-pink restaurant and her familiar hailing of its overwhelmed staff and the parade march—with stunning aplomb.

Jacques Mareuil, resembling General Grant with a hangover, as the miserly merchant, Jean Pomarec and Christian Farlay as his runaway clerk, determined to see New York nightlife, and Elaine Varon as the flirtatious modiste of Satterly Green have been sagaciously selected and acquit themselves most satisfactorily, especially Farlay, who scores a personal triumph as the junior corner jumper. The ballet corps dances lightly and sprightly, a novelty on the Parisian musical stage, and the production has pleasing freshness and a brisk pace.

The libretto, quality and artfully "period," most of its jokes and conceits harmonizing with its 1890 wardrobe and décor, is based on Thornton Wilder's comedy "The Matchmaker,"



Annie Cordy as Dolly in a scene from "Hello Dolly!"

which was inspired by a Viennese farce by Nestroy, gendered, in turn, by an English curtain raiser of the 1820s. The contention that an operetta's "book" must be utter nonsense is illustrated here, but I remain unconvinced. "The Student Prince"

took "Old Heidelberg," as beguiling a sentimental comedy as the modern theater knows, as its source. "A Waltz Dream" was a dramatization of a witty fable by Hans Müller and "The Chocolate Soldier" was Shaw's "Arms and the Man" set to music.

Wilder in adapting the Lachin like original added some sardonic and these have been preserved in the musical version. There is a simple tone to the proceedings and at least the humor may sink to anyone inquiring: "We are Yonkers!" Dolly's "Money like manure—it only does you if you spread it around" is its own adaptation, drawn from speculation in one of Frank Bacon's philosophical essays.

Waverley Root: 'It's Spinach and... to Hell With It'

A CELEBRATED drawing by Carl Rose in The New Yorker which depicted a harassed mother trying to persuade a recalcitrant youngster to down his dinner carried the caption (anonymous, but it was E.B. White who wrote it):

"It's broccoli, dear."
"I say it's spinach, and I say the hell with it."

This hit of folklore is worth recounting for two reasons. It exemplifies the lack of enthusiasm felt in many countries for broccoli, which no doubt accounts for its history or its failure, since no one was very much interested in setting down precise details about it; and it is a witness to the edibles which this worthy vegetable has suffered from time to time because of that lack of enthusiasm.

The New Yorker cartoon appeared when it did because this was the period when the United States was discovering broccoli, about 1935 to 1930, when most Americans assumed it was a newly developed plant. Actually, this was not new to America. John Randolph of Williamsburg wrote

about it in 1775, in "A Treatise on Gardening by a Citizen of Virginia." "The stems will eat like spinach," he explained, "and the heads like Cauliflower." But broccoli then succumbed to general indifference and disappeared from American tables, not to reappear until the 20th century.

Accepted Meaning

Randolph's description suggests that he was talking about what most of us think of today when broccoli is mentioned: green sprouting or Italian broccoli, *Brassica oleracea italica*, which tightly closed flower buds, dark green or purplish, and the fleshy stems which bear them, are the parts eaten. This is the

Arts Agenda

The Styrian Autumn Festival, from Oct. 7 to 26 in Graz, Austria, will offer its usual-long list of first performances in programs devoted to contemporary music, and will also celebrate the 50th anniversary of the International Society for New Music. An international choral festival also is in the program. The concert program includes first performances of works by Friedrich Cerha, Helmut Kollig, Vinko Globokar, Luigi Dallapiccola, Witold Lutoslawski, and others.

A new production of Hugo Wolf's only opera, "Der Corregidor," will have its first performance Oct. 7 at the Zurich Opera, conducted by Frank Eggermann, who has prepared the score with revisions based on manuscript material. Rudolf Steinboeck will stage the work and Max Rothlisberger is the designer. The cast includes Charlotte Berthold, Dorothea Siebert, Walter Hesse, Howard Nelson and Josef Dene.

It is in Italy, where the ancient Romans knew it that we first hear of broccoli. Apicius was noted for his skill in cooking it, and Drusus, the son of Tiberius, was so fond of it that the emperor was obliged to warn him that he was overdoing. It would seem that this was already the sprouting broccoli of today, but where did the Romans get it? Some reference books describe it as a native of Asia Minor and its eastern Mediterranean, which does not accord very well with the fact that it grows best in moderate to cool climates.

Broccoli is a form of cabbage, a remarkable plant which has branched out in a number of edible directions (cabbage, collards, kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower); cabbage is not Mediterranean either, though it early became naturalized there. There

seem grounds for suspicion that the Romans did not acquire what today we call broccoli already developed from the East, but created it themselves from its ancestor, the cabbage—unless it was the Etruscans, better gardeners than the Romans, who did it for them. In any case, the origin of sprouting broccoli remains disputable, and all that we can say with any assurance is that it is in Italy that we first become aware of its existence, and in Italy that it is still best today.

In France

Broccoli was introduced into France by Catherine de' Medici. She married Henri II in 1533; the first known use of the word broccoli in French writings is dated 1560. If this meant the sort of broccoli Catherine brought with her, it should have been sprouting broccoli, which had been much improved in her native Tuscany during the Renaissance, yet for many speakers of French today broccoli still means late maturing cauliflower, and it is necessary to say broccoli cabbage, Calabrian broccoli, or asparagus broccoli to make sure that the sprouting variety is understood. Similarly in England, where broccoli arrived about 1720, broccoli or white broccoli often still designates winter cabbage.

Broccoli is one of the Western vegetables adopted by the Chinese who have mastered the art of cooking it so that it comes out crisp and flavorful, which only Italians seem able to do in the West. Its taste has been described as more pronounced than that of cauliflower, less so than that of cabbage. Broccoli is packed with vitamins.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Irving Marder

The Taste of Honey
Made in the Metropolis

PARIS (AP)—With the natives showing signs of restlessness as the Gaullist regime enters its autumnal period, ex-officials turning mutinous and the strike season impending, President Georges Pompidou might be comforted to learn of an industrial enclave not 300 yards from the Eusebe where all is sweetness and light. Where more than a million workers have been setting an example of diligence, telling seven days a week from dawn to dusk (often humming as they work), asking no special reward and indeed enriching the community with by-products of their labor.

The site of this astounding activity is a "bee-land" glade in the Luxembourg Gardens that houses the Rucher-Nicole du Jardin du Luxembourg. The bees—in 15 hives, each of which, at the height of the season, accommodates at least 70,000 members of the species *Apis mellifera*—are tenants of the French Senate; the Luxembourg Gardens are part of the Senate's domain.

The bee colony has occupied the Luxembourg hives since the 1840s, when it was granted squatters' rights in perpetuity. The rent was fixed then at five francs a year and has remained unchanged. "Even Pompidou couldn't throw us out," said M. P. Lianier, secretary-general of the Société Centrale d'Apiculture. Mr. Lianier, a textile exporter, is a bee-keeper by avocation. Many of his textile customers are American retailers and he speaks English fluently. It's harvest time at the Luxembourg hives; he was on hand to brief spectators at an exposition held earlier this week in the halls of the Orangerie.

Candles

The exposition consists mainly of fruit, berries and vegetables grown in the Luxembourg during the season just ending, or honey made on the premises, and of beeswax candles made from the comb residue after the honey is extracted. These are yellow-orange in color, and sweet-smelling. They were on sale to visitors—3.49 francs would buy one about a foot long. Luxembourg-produced honey was also on sale, in tubs of various sizes, and visitors were encouraged to try a spoonful. (It was marvelous.)

Mr. Lianier, looking on with a proprietary smile as the honey-fanciers queued up for a lick, said the outstanding flavor and quality of the Luxembourg product are due to the huge variety of fruit trees, berry-vines, and other blossom-bearing vegetation in the gardens. The bees, in return for this bounty of nectar, do a superlative job of fertilization—he indicated the nearby mounds of giant pears, apples, peaches, plums and other fruit, all grown within earshot of the Luxembourg hives.

Most of the Luxembourg hives are set close to home, he said, but some fly as far as about a mile away, to the big Montparnasse cemetery. The attraction there is a grove of Japanese trees with blossoms that bees are wild about. This year's honey harvest is on the thin side—"about 225 kilos," or something over 450 pounds. The money derived from the sale—the honey is available only at the



Luxembourg Gardens bees.

gardens—is plowed back into the school, to help offset operating costs. The Société Centrale d'Apiculture offers two courses a year, in spring and winter.

Also on view at the Orangerie were several sections of beehive enclosed in glass panels. Hordes of *Apis mellifera* were crawling over each hexagonally-sectioned comb. Mr. Lianier offered to point out the queen bee but it was some time before she was located. What were the other bees doing? "The one marked with a yellow spot," he said, "their work was done, the honey arrayed in tubs on the table."

Exaggeration

Mr. Lianier said that the aggressive tendencies of the bee have been much exaggerated, and he implied that the Luxembourg's bees protective clothing? He thought about that for a moment, then said, "Generally speaking, yes." (For the average bee, about 1,000 descents into the heart of a blossom are required to fill its honey sac. The dozen times a day. Thus it will be seen that bees really are pretty busy, which may help to account for any irritability when disturbed.)

Visitors in the Luxembourg have noted that during the last year the orchard areas, now laden with the dazzling fruit the bees helped to produce, have been given additional protection from long-armed robbers. The fences have been heightened and more netting is in use. But—earlier this week, anyway—the taste of metropolitan honey was there for the asking.

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MARKET GUIDE TO JAPAN

parallel with the expansion of the GNP, attention is directed toward Japan as an important market. A large number of European and American enterprises are already selling products, services and special know-how through their offices, joint enterprises and importers in Japan. In their daily life, many Japanese purchase or come into contact with imported goods ranging from daily necessities to industrial machinery.

can be recognized as a symbol of the modern Japanese life. One of Tokyo's class apartment houses is owned entirely by the managers of these European and American enterprises. This is an indication of how successful they have been.

Nevertheless, an advance into Japanese market is attended by problems arising from the characteristics of this market. It is in order to assist solving these problems that "Market Guide to Japan" has been planned.

o. 1 in this series introduces our leading banks and securities companies and reports on services obtainable from them. According to the schedule,

others in the series to follow will be devoted to the companies that are indispensable for exporting to Japan.

What are the special characteristics of the Japanese market and the problems posed by them? There are cultural differences based on language and customs, together with differences in business and taxation methods, as well as from the standpoint of management. Probably the biggest problem, however, arises from different ways of thinking. After being in contact with Western civilization for more than a century, nearly all of the Japanese wear European clothing and when they meet foreigners they shake hands while saying "How do you do?" Notwithstanding, their conduct is conditioned by what has been described as the "Japanese way of thinking." Behavior that may appear puzzling at first glance, or even meaningless, is not so to the Japanese. In order to gain an understanding of their psychology, the books that have been widely read include Ruth Benedict's "The Chrysanthemum and The Sword" and more recently, Osamu Nakanishi's essays on the Japanese society.

At the same time, most successful foreign enterprises place im-

portance on their Japanese staff. In a number of foreign enterprises, the Japanese have been appointed to the top management.

Under the administration of a new Prime Minister, many new policies are now being adopted in Japan. Big changes are occurring also in the field of foreign trade. In order to maintain the import-export balance, the promotion of foreign imports is being planned and promoted by not only government organs but also among private organizations and private enterprises. In fact, this movement is well under way.

This is not limited to establish-

ed importers. Manufacturers that have not been concerned about imports up to now have set up import promotion departments or established separate companies to specialize in import. They have started to import foreign products and to sell them through their own sales networks. Needless to say, business firms are placing greater emphasis on imports than ever before. One private organization has conducted a seminar in the United States on the theme, "How to Sell to Japan."

JEIRO (JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION) too is sponsoring exhibitions of foreign

products. Many similar events are being held successively.

For those intending to advance into Japan and are seeking partners for joint ventures, the financial institutions can be an important intermediary. Banks and securities companies have a big influence in Japan. In some cases, they are active as the core of a group of enterprises. In addition, there are cases in which they are playing an important role in the merger of enterprises.

In order to plan an advance into Japan, market information is necessary. Compact and readily available is "Publications on Ja-

pese Markets" recently published by JEIRO. This list of sources from which information can be obtained includes the addresses and publications of government organs, associations, research institutes, banks and securities companies, yearbooks, directories, etc. This is the most recent work written in English on the sources of basic information. JEIRO has likewise published a guide to transactions with the People's Republic of China. This too is obtainable in English.

By making use of their networks and research departments, banks and securities companies issue

various reports. Practically all of these can be obtained free. Detailed information is also prepared as customer service.

The following is a partial list of such reports:

The Industrial Bank of Japan
1) Survey of Japanese Finance & Industry.
Contents: Review of industrial trends in Japan.

2) Monthly Summary of Bond Issues in Japan.
Contents: Issues of public and private bonds.

The Bank of Kobe Ltd.
1) Monthly Survey.
Contents: Economic information.

The Mitsui Bank Ltd.
1) Monthly Review.
Contents: General economic topics.

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
1) Nomura Capital Market Letter (Monthly).
Contents: General information on underwritings.

Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.
1) Yamaichi's Stock Record.
Contents: 200 selected issues listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

2) Monthly Digest.
Contents: General market trends.
3) Guide for Financial Analysis.
Contents: Guide to the financial position of major companies.

In this way, Japan is opening its market widely to the world. New brands are being introduced from abroad and, in order to take the next step of establishing joint enterprises, a considerable number of foreign executives are staying at Tokyo's hotels to map out their strategy.

Following is the list of the publications for reference.

1) "Doing Business in Japan," edited by Robert J. Ballon, published by Sophia University, Tokyo.

2) "Setting Up in Japan," Institute of International Investment, Tokyo.

3) JEIRO Marketing Series: "Japan As an Export Market," "Using Trading Companies in Exporting to Japan," "Planning for Distribution in Japan."

"Retailing in the Japanese Consumer Market."

Tokyo Capital Market And Nomura Securities Co.

The Japanese economy is shifting from a quantity-oriented to a quality-oriented one, and is rapidly becoming rationalized. The Japanese utilities industry has ceased to expand and become world-class in its nature. Tokyo is emerging as one of the world's most important capital markets.

In the 1960s Japan used to raise money for big projects in Europe, U.S., capital markets, but by foreign firms, financial institutions and government organizations are turning to the Tokyo capital market for funds.

The Japanese Government has been promoting the capital market by taking measures by law to authorize Japanese financial institutions and individual investors to acquire foreign stocks and bonds on the

world's major exchanges: it authorized investment trusts in April, 1970, insurance companies in January, 1971, and general investors in July, 1971.

Today foreign securities firms are permitted to operate in Japan subject to the same regulations and conditions applicable to Japanese counterparts.

In December, 1970, the Asian Development Bank headquarters in Manila, Philippines, issued yen-denominated bonds (worth 75,000 million) on the Japanese market, with Nomura Securities Co. acting as a main underwriter. This was the first time for a non-Japanese major financial institution to issue bonds in Japan after World War II.

In June, 1971, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) issued yen-denominated bonds worth 711,000 million in Tokyo, and again in October, 1971, yen bonds worth 712,000 million.

In July this year, the Australian Government issued yen-

denominated national bonds on the Tokyo capital market.

In many of the international capital-raising projects, Nomura Securities played a leading role as Japan's foremost securities underwriter, dealer and broker.

Nomura Securities accounts for 20 percent of all transactions on Japanese stock exchanges, 30 percent of stocks and bonds underwritten on the local market, 40 percent of Japan's total investment funds, and nearly 50 percent of the cumulative investment funds. It has underwritten 55 percent of all Japanese securities which have so far been issued in foreign currencies on overseas markets.

The services of Nomura Securities are characterized by its emphasis on research. Findings of in-depth research are provided by the Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics—Japan's first and foremost think-tank. The Nomura Research Institute has many research specialties in a variety of socio-economic fields: industry, economics, engineering and life sciences. It undertakes research projects for foreign clients, too.

Nomura Securities is expanding its role as an international financier. Its own overseas service network covers all major financial market places of the world—New York, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Bangkok, and Hong Kong. A new office is going to be opened in Paris soon.

Mitsui Bank Has Tradition And Good Record

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd., dates from 1883. For about 90 years since then the bank has contributed to the world economy as a leading financial institution. In both domestic and international banking business it has built up a remarkable tradition and business record.

It has an extensive foreign exchange and banking network in Southeast Asia and is keenly interested in Europe as well. In addition to its London branch and a Düsseldorf representative office, the Mitsui Bank set up a branch in Brussels in December this year, expanding its international business in the rapidly changing world financial market.

The Mitsui Bank, which is now winning an increasingly high reputation as a global financial institution, is known as one of the largest operators in foreign exchange and bond trust business in Japan. The bank takes a very positive attitude toward private yen-based loans to be floated in other countries of the world. The term and balance of the bond trust accounts on March 31, 1972, amounted to ¥1,043 billion or

31.4 percent of the nation's total volume of trust business.

An officer of the bank said, "We are selling to banks and firms around the world computer magnetic tape recordings in English which contain detailed, accurate and useful data on Japan's 1,200 big firms classified into 134 types."

Besides the above, inquiries about (1) inquiries about Japan's market, (2) joint ventures, (3) establishment of branches in Japan, (4) the Tokyo financial markets, (5) finance in Japan and abroad, (6) bonds and debentures trust business and (7) trade inquiries are accepted directly by the bank's international Department or overseas offices, the officer added.

The Mitsui Bank stands high in the estimation of its customers as a truly international banking institution.

Yamaichi Guides You To Tokyo Market

Japan's securities industry is fast moving toward internationalization. Until a few years ago the international side of the Japanese securities business was largely restricted to purchases of Japanese stocks by foreigners, and the floating of dollar bond issues by Japanese companies. Recently there has been a rapid growth in capital exports in the form of Japanese investments in foreign securities and the issues of yen bonds. Yamaichi Securities is playing an important role in this growing internationalization.

For example, we made arrangements to raise capital for leading world enterprises as one of the leading underwriters in the world through the issuance of Eurodollar bonds (amounting to 25 million dollars) by the International Utilities Overseas Capital Corporation in London. In 1970, Yamaichi served as managing underwriter in the floating of Yen-denominated Asian Development Bank bonds, the first issue of its kind in Japan. And in 1971, it served as managing underwriter for the fourth issue of World Bank bonds.

In August 1972, Yamaichi participated in the underwriting of dollar bonds amounting to 20 million dollars for ICI International Finance Limited. This opened the way for private foreign enterprises to raise funds in Japan. And with the public offering of foreign stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange expected soon, the Tokyo capital market will become increasingly international. It is also helping developing countries in the growth of their capital markets, and hope to meet their financial needs through international capital markets in the future.

"IBJ Leader of International Finance"

For almost three-quarters of a century now, the principal activity of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., has been long-term corporate financing. Through the various ramifications of its activities the Bank has been able to assist immensely the expansion of Japanese industry. The Bank occupies the leading role not only in the provision of long-term funds but also in the Japanese bond market.

The Bank's total loans outstanding as of March 31, 1972 were \$5,908 million, of which 81.3% were made for equipment investment. To cope with the recent rapid growth in demands for capital funds from overseas customers, the Bank has participated in such international syndicates as the Rothschild International Bank, with five member banks of the Rothschild Group, as the chief sponsor to extend world-wide loans in the name of greater international service.

The Bank's securities activities, centering upon those related to new issues of public and corporate bonds, have been one of the pivotal functions of the Bank since its foundation. In keeping step with the latest development of the Tokyo capital market, the Bank has been performing a very important role for foreign issuers by serving as a commissioned company for flotation. This is a characteristic function in the Japanese bond market and involves such originating functions as informing the issuer of market conditions, advising him on the amount and terms of issue and taking the required procedures.

The Bank has acted as the managing commissioned company for the majority of the bond offerings made not only by the leading corporations in Japan, such as Nippon Steel Corp., Hitachi, Ltd., Nissan Motor Co. and the seven major electric power companies, but also by such international institutions as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank.

Of the 624 issues totaling \$4,831 million sold in fiscal 1971, 285 totaling \$2,840 million were sold under the Bank's auspices as the managing commissioned company. As of March 31, 1972, 62% of the aggregate amount of bonds outstanding were issued with the Bank serving either as the managing or co-managing commissioned company.

As is clear from the wide range of activities outlined above, thanks to its expertise in corporate financing, the Industrial Bank of Japan is ready to offer total services to foreign organizations seeking to raise capital funds through the issuance of bonds, in public or private placement, bank syndicate loans or otherwise in the Japanese capital market.

Bank of Kobe On the Move

Kobe City has grown hand-in-hand with its port. And so has Bank of Kobe against the background of the international city, Kobe. The steady growth it has achieved during the past thirty odd years since its foundation in 1936 has been the recurring topic among the banking community of Japan. The rate of its growth during the past few years, in particular, was the highest among the city banks of Japan.

An official of the Bank says that foremost on the minds of its staff in the day-to-day service are the banking needs of the communities it serves. With this in mind, the Bank established new branches and consolidated old ones, and now it runs about the same number of branches in each of the nation's three largest financial centers, Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. With its 180 branches deployed across the country, Bank of Kobe is endeavoring with an eye at becoming "the best bank for its customers."

With the coming of the 1970s, the money market of Japan has become increasingly internationalized and its data processing system automated. In keeping with such a development, Bank of Kobe established offices of resident representative in Los Angeles and Sydney, in addition to the branch offices in London and New York. On June 28 this year, the Bank opened a representative office in Hamburg, and the Los Angeles Office will be promoted to the status of agency on October 2.

Thanks to these efforts, the Bank was listed among the 50 largest banks of the free world by Fortune this year. The Bank is devoting its efforts to develop its international banking business on a global scale through the reinforcement of its Foreign Department, the establishment of overseas offices and a network of correspondent banks and the furtherance of its cooperation with world's international investment bankers.

In order to meet the rapidly increasing volume of business, the Bank installed an up-to-date system of computers under which all operations are centrally controlled by on-line system, is vigorously developing various systems and is thus building up a comprehensive data bank.

With a view to further gearing up its operation to attain itself to the rapidly growing international money market centering around the nation's capital, the Bank shifted most of the operations so far performed at Foreign Department, Kobe, to Tokyo last February and established International Planning Department last April as a step to map out its strategy dealing with the international capital market.

This report prepared by the M&R Service. Inquiries should be addressed to M&R Service c/o International Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Bank of Kobe can give you some pointers on how to enter Japan

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ISSUANCE OF EXTERNAL BONDS

GUARANTEES OF FOREIGN CREDITS

Guarantees of Foreign Loans and Credits to Japanese Industries	US\$804 mil.
Re-Loans of World Bank Loans to Japanese Industries	US\$112 mil.
External Loan Bonds	US\$702 mil.
Loans in Local Currency	US\$6,602 mil.

(as of March, 1972)

Government Financial Institution

JAPAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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London Office: Clements House, 10-11 Wood Street, London E.C. 2, England
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143 Domestic Offices

About 2000 Correspondent Banks worldwide

Associate and Affiliates: Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd., London

City Bank of Honolulu, Honolulu

Trusts Corporation Ltd., Melbourne

Mitsui Finance & Investment Ltd., Bangkok

Banco Philip & International Trust Co., Ltd., Yba, New Iberia

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(Continued on Page 12.)

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1972

Page 11

EC Weighs
Tier Boards
for FirmsProject Follows Line
by West Germany

MUSSELS, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market committee has proposed the introduction of tier boards and worker rights in company management. Wilhelm Kump, the EEC committee responsible for harmonizing legislation, announced today.

The proposal would adopt for whole EEC what is largely a German system of two-tier boards of directors, in which some are represented on the tier board, and directors vote on management on behalf of shareholders if so requested.

The proposal is expected to be introduced into the council of ministers, which would have the final decision.

For example, Britain's system company law is completely different from the one the commission is trying to establish for all nine members of expanded EEC. One EEC official estimated that it would take at least two years for the proposal, or a revised version of it, to clear the required studies and proposals.

The commission proposed that companies with a labor force exceeding 500 workers, whether owned by governments or private shareholders, have a tier board of directors: a supervisory board and a board of management. The latter would be responsible for day-to-day affairs but would require the tier board's approval for such fundamental changes as mergers, acquisition and unit closures.

West Germany and the Netherlands currently have such systems. The tier board has only a consultative role, but most companies have only a tier board of directors, as they do in the remaining EEC countries.

The proposal also provides that individual can be a member more than 10 supervisory

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Sales Set Records

Sales of newly-introduced 1973-model U.S. autos were at record levels in the final third of September, according to reports from the three major manufacturers. Their reports showed domestic sales in the final third of September may set an all-time high. General Motors, Chrysler and Ford reported 474,760 deliveries, up 23 percent from the 388,100 the three reported a year ago. GM reported a rise of 24 percent, Ford 13 percent and Chrysler 36 percent. GM's car shortage early in the month kept industry sales for September to an estimated 741,387, off 1.8 percent from 755,235 last year.

Synthetic Pulp Venture Planned

Mitsui Petrochemical Industries has reached agreement in principle with Farbwerke Hoechst, of West Germany, and Crown Zellerbach, of the United States, to jointly develop synthetic pulp. Officials say details of the agreement will be worked out in Tokyo later this month. The pact will provide for technology sharing and for an allocation of marketing areas, they said. Last year, Mitsui Petrochemical established a joint venture in Japan with Crown Zellerbach to produce synthetic pulp and Crown Zellerbach has a similar venture in West Germany with Hoechst. The Japanese venture is currently operating a test plant with a production capacity of 6,000 metric tons of synthetic pulp a year.

Caledonian Nickel Venture Set Up

Sté. Métallurgique du Nickel Patino-Pechiney-Granges (Sommerville), which will exploit nickel deposits in New Caledonia, has been formally established, with capital of 7.5 million francs. The company's partners are Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann (P.U.K.), Cie. Française d'Industries Métallurgiques et d'Investissements (Cofimex), a

subsidiary of Patino Mines, of Canada, and Granges, of Sweden. Somerville is to build an industrial complex north of the island to make ferromanganese from deposits owned by Cofimex and from ores supplied by independent New Caledonian operators. The plan calls for output of 36,000 tons by 1975. Cofimex will have a 42 percent interest in the venture, P.U.K. 38 percent and Granges 20 percent.

IHI Predicts Lower Earnings

Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries expects after-tax profit in the six months ended Sept. 30 to fall slightly to 2.2 billion yen (\$7 million) from 2.3 billion in the previous period, on sales of 214 billion yen, up from 202.4 billion yen. Managing director Morio Saegusa reports that the company will declare an unchanged 25 yen dividend.

Peugeot Sees Higher Sales, Profit

Peugeot's president François Gautier says he expects company turnover to rise by about 20 percent this year over 1971, when it reported net sales of 6.5 billion francs, with profit rising at about the same pace from the 1.1 billion francs earned last year. Mr. Gautier was speaking at a press presentation of the new Peugeot 104 model.

Gillette Expects Improved Results

Gillette expects improved sales and earnings this year, William F. Brackman, vice-president for investor relations, reports. "We are very sensitive about making projections but we expect to have a good year both in sales and earnings," he adds. In 1971, the firm reported net of \$62.4 million, or \$2.13 a share. Mr. Brackman says about half of the company's 1972 profit will come from international operations, against about 53 percent a year ago.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The bid for closing the dollar on the London market.

	Oct. 5, 1972	Previous
Ster. 15 per cent	3.4234	3.4245
Belg. fr. (100)	44.03-08	44.03-23
Swiss fr. (100)	44.10-15	44.10-25
Deutsche mark	3.3654-58	3.365
Danish krona	6.8125-35	6.8125-40
French franc	36.50-55	36.50-60
Irish pound	4.7828-75	4.7828-80
Port. esc.	3.0004-0805	3.0004-0810
Gr. dr.	3.3575-85	3.3575-90
Spain peseta	361.49-59	361.49-60
Sw. krona	63.51-55	63.51-60
Sw. krona	4.7896-7315	4.7896-7320
Sw. krona	3.7575-35	3.7575-40
Yen	361.10	361.10

As Press. B. Commercial

Europe Group Sets Project
Worth £160 Million in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Proposals for a major industrial development at Hunterston, Scotland, costing £160 million and

providing up to 1,800 permanent new jobs were announced today.

A European technical and financial consortium, Oil Refining Services International (ORSI), is seeking local authorities' permission to build and operate a £150-million oil refinery, with a capacity of 24 million tons a year. The application also includes plans for two steel pipe mills with a capacity of 150,000 tons a year and a welded structural beam mill with a yearly capacity of 80,000 tons, costing a further £10 million.

The steel mills would be installed and operated by Eurosteel Ltd., associate of ORSI.

It is estimated by the consortium that the project would create a total of between 1,500 and 1,800 permanent jobs in west-central Scotland.

It would also generate a substantial volume of activity, particularly ship repairing, marine supply, bunkering and catering on Clydeside.

ORSI is a British-registered company backed by European financial institutions and led by Mediterranean Raffineria Siciliana Petroli SpA, which, with associates, owns and operates large service refinery operations in Italy.

ORSI said the proposed refinery would not be tied to any one integrated oil company but would operate as a service refinery, with the bulk of the capacity processing crude oil for third parties.

This type of refinery is so far unknown in Britain.

Hungary Said to Allow
Foreign Investment

BELGRADE, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Hungarian government has approved regulations permitting foreign capital investment in Hungary, Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, reported from Budapest.

According to these regulations, Hungarian companies will be allowed to set up joint and mixed companies in technical and promotional fields, commerce and catering services. Mixed production companies will require a special government approval, however.

Foreign partners' share in joint investment must not exceed 49 percent, according to the law.

U.S. Index
On Wholesale
Goods Up .3%But Gain Is Smallest
Since Month of April

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Wholesale prices continued to rise in September, but the rise—three tenths of 1 percent—was the smallest for any month since April, the Labor Department reported today.

Wholesale prices of industrial commodities, which economists generally consider the best basic measure of inflationary forces in the economy, also showed a reduced rate of rise.

Marina Whitman, a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the new information on wholesale prices showed "substantial progress" in the battle against inflation "but we don't feel that we've won."

Sen. George S. McGovern, in a statement issued in Cleveland, said that the figures showed that the rate of inflation was actually accelerating.

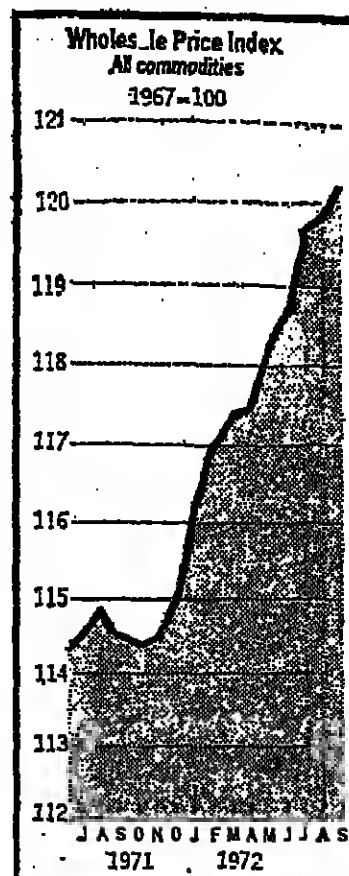
He based his charge on quarterly figures contained in the Labor Department report, which showed a larger increase in the index in the last three months than in earlier three-month periods this year.

The index of wholesale prices is based on 100 in 1967. The overall index rose to 120.3 in September, an increase of three-tenths of 1 percent.

The increase was the same both before and after allowances for normal seasonal changes.

The prices of industrial commodities rose two-tenths of 1 percent, while the wholesale prices of the category of foods that is of the most interest to consumers—so-called "finished," consumer foods, ready for the retail market—declined three-tenths of 1 percent, on the seasonally-adjusted basis.

Farther back in the production



Dow Closes Off 10

Blue Chips, Glammers Drop
As Mid-Session Rally Fails

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Stock prices broke sharply today with blue-chip and glamour issues falling along with the general list on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrials dropped 10.01 to 941.30, after wiping out a rally attempt at mid-session.

The market break—particularly evident in the final hour of trading—did not result from any particular news developments.

Instead, as Wall Street analysts noted, prices fell for a number of reasons, some of them psychological, as investors began to ignore the economic recovery.

"Market sentiment deteriorated partly because of the wide open breaks seen earlier this week in such individual stocks as Levitz Furniture, American Air Filter and ARA Services," commented one broker.

For the last month, in addition, market psychology has been undermined by heavy redemptions of mutual fund shares, fears of new taxes and further inflation in 1973, the reluctance of small investors to buy stocks and the deterioration of prices—a process that creates its own atmosphere of caution. Today, more than 1,000 issues dropped.

Glamour Losers

Losers in the glamour sector included International Business Machines, down 8 1/4 to 395; G. D. Searle, 1 1/4 to 93 1/2; Upjohn, 5 1/2 to 117 1/4; Xerox, 3 1/4 to 154 5/8; Black & Decker, 3 3/4 to 99 1/2; Texas Instruments, 3 5/8 to 171 1/4; Burroughs, 5 3/4 to 213 3/8; Bandag, 4 1/4 to 67; Skyline, 2 to 45 1/2; Disney, 4 3/8 to 172 7/8; Digital Equipment, 2 3/4 to 91 1/2, and Avon Products, 2 3/8 to 120 7/8.

Among the blue chips, Eastman Kodak was a big loser, falling 4 7/8 to 123 3/8. Coca-Cola moved down 2 1/4 to 126 3/4 and Sears, Roebuck declined 1 1/2 to 107 1/2. Alcoa gave up 2 to 49 5/8.

A number of market observers have said repeatedly that stocks need "new leadership" and suggested that this might take place with a switch of investor money out of glamour issues carrying high price-earnings multiples into more mundane, or cyclical, stocks with relatively low multiples.

"But what were seeing right now is cash moving out of the high fliers and into bank accounts," noted the manager of one brokerage office. Another broker chimed in: "The investing public was on the sidelines. Now it's moved right out of the stadium."

On the active list, Levitz Furniture fell 2 1/8 to 24 1/8, bringing its cumulative decline in the last five trading days to 23 7/8. This sell-off was precipitated by a management statement that earnings would be "disappointing" for

the three months ending Oct. 31. ARA Services, the nation's largest vending company, dropped 2 to 135 in active trading. It has plunged 26 1/2 in the last three sessions. The Federal Trade Commission has challenged many of ARA's acquisitions in recent years.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amer index fell 0.13 to 25.91, while declines outscored advances, 632 to 240. Turnover was 3.21 million shares, down from 3.41 million yesterday.

Champion Home Builders, which headed the most active, eased 3/4 to 15 3/8, although the firm raised its estimate of fiscal 1973 per share net to 55 cents from an earlier estimate of 50 cents.

FTC Charges
Service Firm

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday challenged the acquisition of 110 companies by ARA Services Inc., the nation's largest supplier of vending services and wholesaler of periodicals and paperback books which had sales totaling \$716 million last year.

The FTC challenge to ARA's merger activities came in two separate proposed complaints—one alleging that 12 acquisitions involving 39 local periodicals distributors since 1968 endangered competition, the other alleging that 98 vending company acquisitions since 1967 may tend to create a monopoly.

The agency is seeking to undo most of the acquisitions. It wants ARA to divest each of the 98 vending firms and would prohibit any further mergers in the field for 30 years without prior FTC approval.

In the case of the periodicals companies, the agency is seeking divestiture of all but two of the acquired firms and would bar future acquisitions for 10 years without prior approval.

An ARA Services spokesman said it "has consistently adhered" to federal laws and "if anything, the effect of the acquisitions has been to enhance competition."

ARA can now negotiate a consent settlement or have the matter adjudicated before an administrative judge.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$636 million in the week ended Sept. 27 to \$2.017 billion, the Federal Reserve reported.

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Additional Issues



\$60,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds

British Columbia Telephone Company

\$40,000,000, 8% Series T due 1993

and

\$20,000,000 (U.S.), 8% Series U due 1996

Arrangements have been made for the sale of the Series U Bonds to a U.S. institutional investor for investment purposes.

Prices

Series T: 99.25 and accrued interest to yield 8.70%

Series U: 100.50 and accrued interest to yield 8.07%

Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company
Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

Nesbitt Thomson Securities
LimitedDominion Securities Corporation
LimitedMcLeod, Young, Weir & Company
LimitedPemberton Securities
LimitedMerrill Lynch, Royal Securities
LimitedRichardson Securities
of CanadaOdlum Brown & T. B. Read
Ltd.Midland-Oiler Securities
Limited

Greenshields Incorporated

A. E. Ames & Co.
LimitedHarris & Partners
LimitedGardner & Company
LimitedRené T. Leclerc
IncorporéBurns Bros. and Denton
LimitedMcDermid, Miller & McDermid
LimitedC. M. Oliver & Company
LimitedHouston, Willoughby and Company
LimitedCochran Murray
LimitedCollier, Norris & Quinlan
Limited

Toronto Stocks

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Trust	9.36 10.23	2000 Imasco	5.263	245	245
Value	21.68 12.46				

SB Eqty	12.19	N.L.	400 Ivaco	8	284	284	284
SB I&Gr	12.62	N.L.	703 Laur Fin	5	122	122	122
SoGen Int	14.17	14.84	8755 Molson A	5	294	294	294

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Bnd	8.24 8.82

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American Stock Exchange Tra

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2%	2%	Nat Telecomm	12	11	1%	1%	1%	1%	-1%	21%	7%	NH Tech Svc	2	14	14	1	1	+1%	+1%
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SEPTEMBER 29, 1972**

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Argentine Republic

Floating Rate Notes 1977

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of October 22, 1970, there has been selected for redemption on October 31, 1973 through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$4,500,000 principal amount of Argentine Republic Floating Rate Notes 1877. The following are the serial numbers of the Floating Rate Notes in the principal amount of \$500,000 which will be redeemed in part:

Serial Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Serial Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Serial Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Serial Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
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1.	54,000	13.	51,000	25.	81,000	37.	55,000
2.	50,000	14.	58,000	26.	57,000	38.	58,000
3.	53,000	15.	59,000	27.	61,000	39.	54,000
4.	55,000	16.	51,000	28.	59,000	40.	61,000
5.	58,000	17.	58,000	29.	48,000	41.	81,000
6.	57,000	18.	53,000	30.	54,000	42.	54,000
7.	62,000	19.	55,000	31.	55,000	43.	55,000
8.	57,000	20.	48,000	32.	50,000	44.	55,000
9.	54,000	21.	54,000	33.	59,000	45.	52,000
10.	55,000	22.	53,000	34.	55,000	46.	53,000
11.	53,000	23.	53,000	35.	50,000		
12.	52,000	24.	56,000	36.	55,000		

The serial numbers of the Floating Rate Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000,000, and \$100,000 and the principal amounts thereof to be redeemed set forth in the Notice of Redemption of September 29, 1977 are not affected by this Notice which relates solely to Floating Rate Notes in the principal amount of \$600,000. The Notice dated September 29, 1975 is correct in all other respects. Copies of said Notice are available at the offices of the Fiscal Agent and at the office of the

other marine animal cut forth below.

Subject to the deposit with the Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Arrangements of cash in the amount required for the Sinking Fund, the Floating Rate Notes shall become due and payable at the principal amount thereof in United States Dollars, or the equivalent thereof, either (a) at the option of the holder, either (i) as the Corporate Trust Office of Southern Trust Company, One Battery Park Plaza, New York, New York 10006; or (ii) at the option of the issuer, either (i) at the office of the Fiscal Agent in London and Paris, or the Office of Banque du Maroc, 10 Boulevard de la Liberté, Casablanca, Morocco; or (ii) at the office of the Fiscal Agent in London and Paris, or the Office of Banque du Maroc, 10 Boulevard de la Liberté, Casablanca, Morocco;

The Floating Rate Notes should be presented with all coupons maturing after

October 31, 1972. Coupons maturing on October 31, 1972 and prior thereto shall be detached and surrendered for payment in the usual manner. From and after October 31, 1972, interest on the redeemed Floating Rate Notes or portions thereof to be redeemed will cease to accrue.

The holder of any Floating Rate Note which is redeemed in part only, upon surrender thereof as aforesaid provided, shall obtain in exchange for the unredeemed portion thereof, at no additional cost on equal aggregate principal amount

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Fiscal Agent

We are pleased to announce
the following appointments
in our Frankfurt Office:

F. I. BECHHOFFER
Manager

PETER VORBECK
Assistant Manager

WINFRIED FREIHERR VON WREDE

Assistant Vice President
Loeb, Rhodes & Co. Incorporated

WEB RHOADES

Leob, Rhodes & Co. GMBH
Wissenhuertienplatz 26
6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

PEANUTS



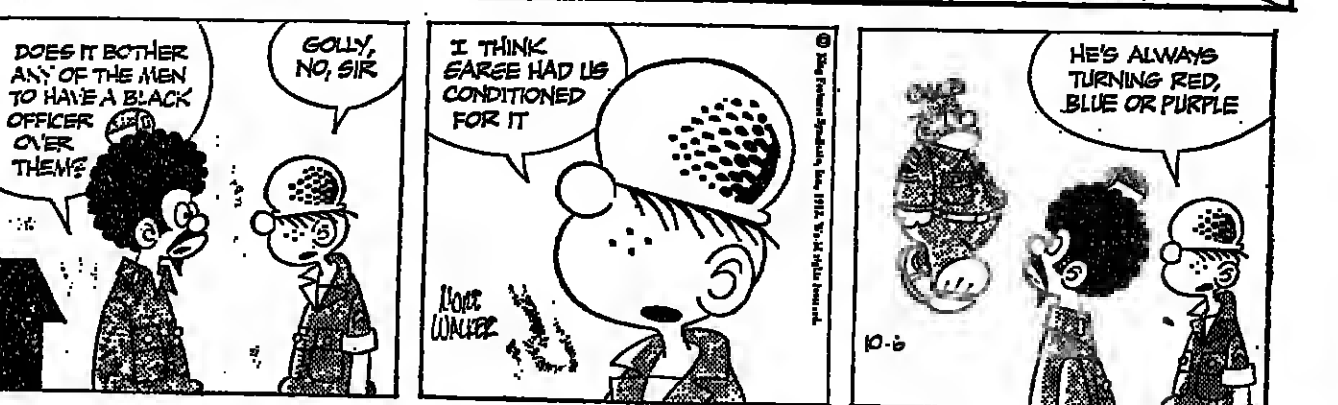
B.C.



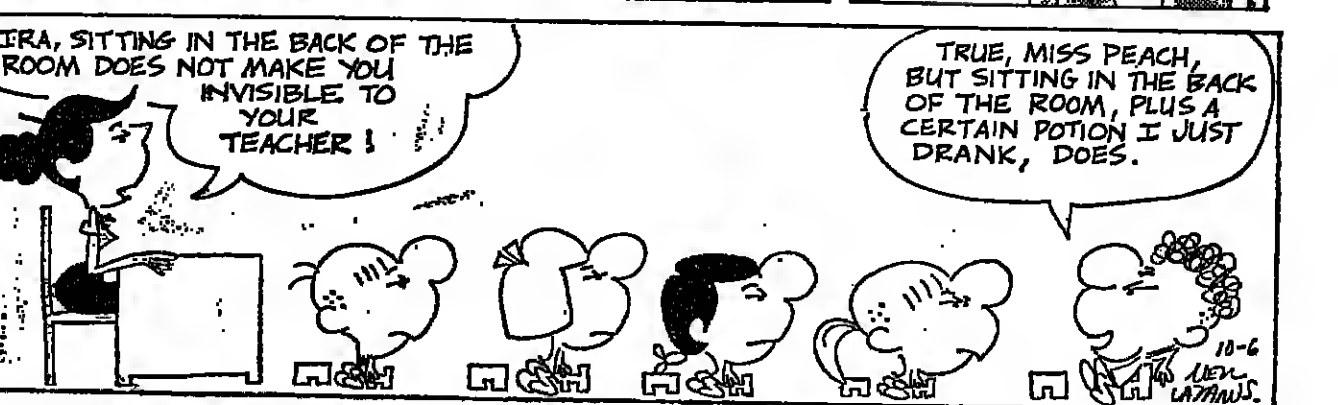
L.I.L. ABNER



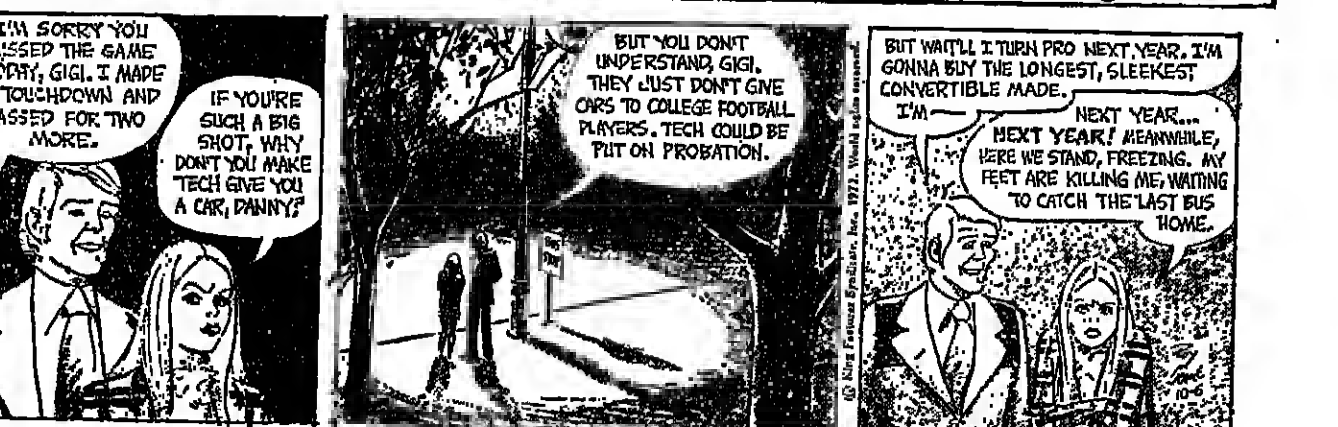
BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



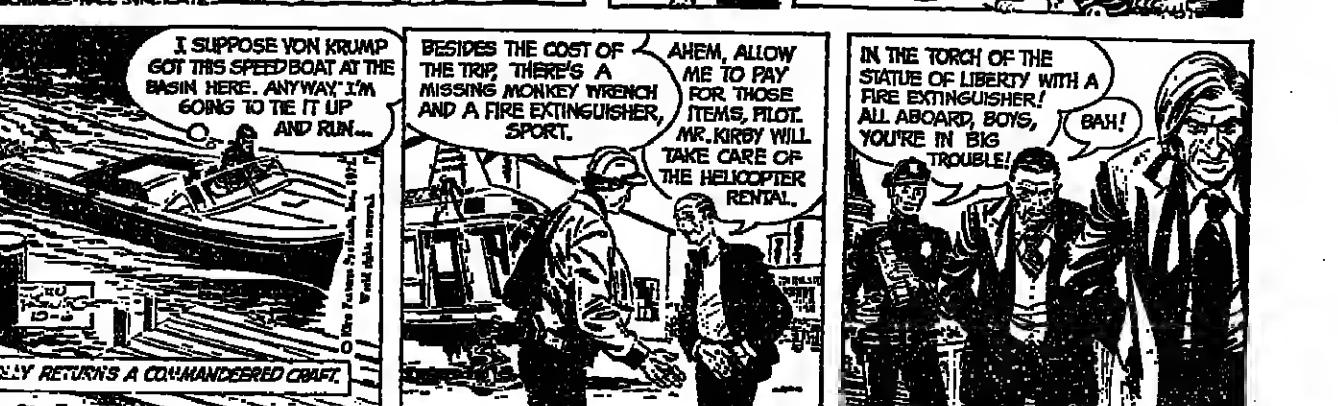
REN MORGAN M.D.



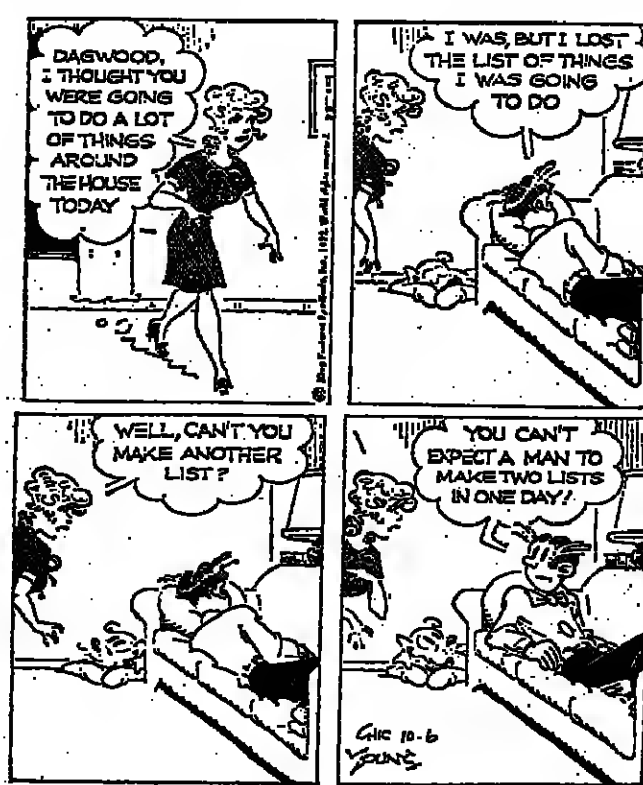
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South reached an excellent grand slam that was not easy to bid. Thirteen tricks were guaranteed in either major suit unless the defenders could achieve a ruff in the other major. South opened with one heart, and showed a powerful hand by raising the one-spade response to game. North used Blackwood, locating two aces and one king in his partner's hand. North then had the information he needed to bid the grand slam, and he bid it in hearts rather than spades for two very good reasons. First, the danger of a heart ruff exceeded the danger of a spade ruff, for the partnership clearly held more hearts than spades. Second, and more important, South's distribution might be 4-5-2-2, in which case the spade suit would provide a discard for a diamond loser playing in seven hearts, but there would be no discard in spades. A significant but unobtrusive feature of the auction was East's pass over seven hearts. The East player was of course aware that he could double seven hearts to ask West to lead a spade. But he also realized that the double would alert his opponents to the situation, and they would seize the opportunity to shift into seven spades, against which there was unlikely to be any defense. So East passed, without any revealing hesitation that could have created an ethical problem, hoping that his partner would lead a spade in spite of the absence of a Lighter double to ask for a spade lead. West took over the opening lead, but finally made the winning decision and led a spade to defeat the grand slam. He knew from the bidding that North-South held at least four spades each. If they held exactly four the lead would do no harm, because there would be no chance to come. And he could not afford to give up the chance that his partner would be able to ruff.

NORTH
AK885
109854
A4
♦

WEST
10762
♦ 1
KQ983
♦ 653

EAST (D)
♦ 73
♦ 10752
KQ11098
♦

SOUTH
Q143
AKQ62
♦ 6
A72

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1♥ Pass 1♠
Pass 4♥ Pass 4N.T.
Pass 5♥ Pass 5N.T.
Pass 6♥ Pass 7♥
Pass Pass

West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EUQUE **POAKK** **SLAQU** **ROTCOT**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: PEACE CHAFF PYTHON AVOVAL
Answer: This bird has his hat on!—A "CAP-ON"

BOOKS

D.H. LAWRENCE
The Man and His Work, the Formative Years, 1885-1919
By Emile Delacour. Translated from French by Katharine M. Delacour. Illustrated. 592 pps. Southern Illinois University Press. \$25.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

WHEN first published in France in 1969, this long and ambitious study of the early life and work of D. H. Lawrence was greeted with the highest praise. American scholars immediately joined in: Julian Mayhew described it as "perhaps the most important Lawrence study to have appeared in any language during the last 10 years" and Harry T. Moore called it "sensible and brilliant, informative and exciting."

Now that it's available in English, one can see that it is important, knowledgeable, slow and prejudiced. Its author advocates a rigidly chronological, "scientific" approach to literary biography, which Mayhew has rightly called "deterministic." Delacour traces the minutiae of Lawrence's life, tracking down the biographical and literary sources of fictional characters, images and ideas. Importantly, he untangles much of the history of Lawrence's relationships with several women in his late adolescence and gets as close as anyone probably ever will to the facts of Lawrence's life with his wife, Frieda. Delacour also uncovers evidence that suggests that war-time politics, not on the surface, but behind the scenes, shaped Lawrence's novel, "The Rainbow," for obscenity in 1915. Throughout, Delacour, of the University of Nice, is serious, intelligent, hardworking, and yet his book is disastrously flawed. It is astonishing to realize that this massive tome, 40 years in the making, was written out of a profound personal anger at Lawrence and a violent disapproval of his work. This anger results in a hopelessly partial view. Delacour is the only Lawrence scholar to have known Jessie Chambers, Lawrence's rejected adolescent love, and she gave Delacour much hitherto unpublished information. He uses this to dispel Lawrence's portrait of her as Miriam in "Sons and Lovers," which Delacour treats as if it were a biography not a novel. Delacour's brief for Jessie soon grows into a wholesale attack. He accuses Lawrence of "base ingratitude and brazen literary exploitation" of his friends, "inherent sadism," puritan shame, anal eroticism, pathological jealousy, repressed homosexuality, premature ejaculation, a fear and craving for women as devouring earth-mothers, and an "almost compulsive inability to maintain any kind of human relationship."

Delacour concedes at times that Lawrence was charming—especially to women, who might be "small fry in his net"—and he admits "in all fairness" that Lawrence did work awfully hard. But for Delacour, Lawrence is also a "disgraced megalomaniac," a proto-Nazi, given to reactionary primitivism, racism, totalitarian contempt for common humanity and "negation of majority rights in the name of a brand of sacred superhuman egotism."

Lawrence's literary works are, for him, "passionately confused" self-justifications, symptoms masquerading as ideas, dangerous irrational collections of ego claptrap and fascist trash. Lawrence seems little more than the cruel and stunted mama's boy who proclaimed himself a Nazi Führer-artist.

All this amounts to a tedious caricature of Lawrence. One can see from the biography by Harry T. Moore and Ed. Webb, or from Lawrence's letters (second only to Keats's), that Lawrence has reduced Lawrence to a pastiche of half-digested influences and of delirious falsified autobiographical lies, the biographer, is unimpressed by Lawrence's writings as the lies they are.

Delacour concedes that "The Rainbow" is "one of the novels of the century" but argues that it's "a novel readable rather for its poetic than for its content"—a notion that betrays Delacour's mechanical 19th-century view of the relationship between literary form and content.

He can seem crushing in attacks on Lawrence's novels never confronts the praise got from E. M. Forster, F. Leavis and a host of other critics. Delacour argues that Lawrence is "a painter and a poet," a realistic, descriptive lyric nature writer who conveys "some of the finest English of the century." But in this claim seems arbitrary, unconvincing, and as a judgment it is pitifully inadequate.

This critical naivete, this inability to see that life is a tragedy, not merely transcend and decorate it, is a sign of the recognition that literary are intrinsically different from their nonfictional "sources," matched by Delacour's biographical naivete. He accepts qualification Jessie Chambers version of "The Truth," worse, in this day and age as his ignorance and cursory treatment of psychoanalysis, Lawrence's life and work as for literary psycho-biography. In his magnificent "Young Luther," Erik Erikson represents demonstrates that psychobiography can help us understand how a tormented adolescent develop into a great man. Rather than riding an antithesis to horse, Delacour should asked how Lawrence became great writer he was, how adolescent turmoil worked out not merely in symptom in great, if flawed, works of Lawrence was undoubtedly role, difficult and temperate. Fascism, but he was a literary genius.

There is nothing in Delacour's book to make one believe either Lawrence or his work worth the writing of a serious reader of Lawrence. Information and intellect though it is excessive and sided, it is very detailed; definitely not all wrong—but enormous literary biography hardly the last judgment the aspires to be.

Richard Locke is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will F.

ACROSS

1 Weaverbirds
6 Hindu title
9 Embrace
14 "If I Leave You"
15 Swindle
16 Tunes
17 Surprise
20 — burner
21 Aerial cable car
22 Father, in Arabic names
23 Continue
25 Was
27 Watch and
28 Epoch, in Venice
29 Whine
31 Suffer
35 bewilderment
35 Madison Ave. symbol
38 Quantum theory developer
39 Press group: Abbr.
40 Sequence, in Paris
41 Spotted rodent
43 Absorption process

DOWN

46 Namby-pamby affair
49 Zunder
50 Feb. 22 cake ornament
52 Indian bean
53 Fail to show a profit
56 Radioactive element
57 Car of yore
58 Resin
59 Facilitated
60 Rocket weapon: Abbr.
61 Grain sorghums

11 — once (suddenly)
12 Best tavern
13 False Prefix
18 Walter or Willie
19 Chemical solve
24 Ad-lib song of West Indies
26 Inept G.I.
28 Scotsman's one
29 Movie initials
30 Time period
31 Sliding places c
32 sorts
33 Fasten in a way
34 Greek letter
36 blood
37 Cowboy gear
41 Magpie
42 "Marseillaise," for one
43 Pure air
44 Brown pigment
45 Encounters
46 Feat
47 Solitary Prefix
48 — Ababa
51 French companies: Abbr.
54 Deer
55 Samuel's teacher

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Tigers Triumphantly Disown Label of Over-the-Hill Gang

By Murray Chass

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (UPI)—(U) sobbing up from the euphoria and the champagne that engulfed them when they clinched pennant in the American League's Eastern Division on Tuesday, the Detroit Tigers are aware that they did it with the oldest team in the division. As far as star pitcher Cy Young is concerned, the aged suggestions that the team were too old to win were an added incentive for them. "We went into Cleveland a

couple of weeks ago and all we saw in the papers was that the Tigers are held together by baling wire and adhesive tape," Lolich said.

They Ridiculed Us

"They called us the over-the-hill gang and things like that. I think it got to some of the older players and they got irritated. We didn't think we were that bad. But they ridiculed us that got us going."

"Look at the record," Lolich continued. "It was the oldtimers who did it. Kalline's been play-

ing great. I pitched a good game the other night. Woodie's (Fryman) an older player and he pitched great. Everybody did it."

Not everybody who wears a Tiger uniform is old, but five players are at least 35 years old and 11 others are over 30. The average age of the non-pitchers is 32, compared with 28 for the Boston Red Sox, second in the division.

The pitching staff is the youngest part of the team, but two of the starters—Lolich and Fryman—are 32.

Other key players are second baseman Dick McAuliffe, 32, outfielder Jim Northrup, 32, catcher Bill Freehan, 31, and first baseman Frank Howard, 36, and Norm Cash, 37.

Also 37 and in his 20th season, Al Kaline was the grandest player of them all in the final two weeks of the race.

After reading about the baling wire and the adhesive tape that allegedly connected his wrist bone to his finger bones, Kaline went to Boston and began an 11-game streak in which he hit 22 hits in 44 times at bat, raising his average 36 points to .313 and sparking the Tigers to the title.

The 22d hit of Kaline's streak came off Luis Tiant in the 7th inning Tuesday night and drove in McAuliffe, who had doubled, with the tie-breaking run. Kaline later scored on Cash's bouncer, which Carl Yastrzemski dropped as he tried to throw to the plate.

The outcome of the game eliminated the Red Sox and made Yastrzemski cry.

"This is the biggest disappointment of my career," said Yastrzemski, who has known many moments of glory. "I wanted to win this year more than I wanted the one in 1967. But if I had to lose, I'm glad it was to a man like Kaline. He's one helluva player."

After stumbling through the first 10 weeks of the season, the Red Sox came alive late in June and from then on compiled the best record among the contenders.

It might have been coincidence, but they started winning right after Carlton Fisk, the rookie catcher, suggested that some of the veterans, such as Yastrzemski and Reggie Smith, weren't providing the leadership younger players needed.

"I'd rather think it wasn't any of my doing," said Fisk. "You can't keep athletes of their ability down. They just got loose and came into their own."

Four Managers Rejected
NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Four American League managers received new contracts as the regular season closed yesterday, including Billy Martin of the Tigers and Eddie Kasko of the Red Sox.

The other managers who signed again were Ken Aspromonte of the Cleveland Indians, fifth in the East, and Frank Quilici of the Minnesota Twins, third in the West.

It was a good day for the men in the dugout in a season that was strewn with casualties. Seven of 24 managers in the major leagues were dismissed earlier, including Bob Lemon of the Kansas City Royals on Tuesday. Ted Williams of the Texas Rangers announced his retirement last Saturday.

Brewers Replace Lane
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Milwaukee Brewers removed Frank Lane as director of baseball operations today and replaced him with scouting director Jim Wilson, a former major league pitcher who once had a no-hitter with the Milwaukee Braves.

Lane, a baseball figure for half a century, remains with the club as a vice-president and "will do work connected with that capacity," the Brewers' president, Allan Selig, said. He added that Lane's chief duties would be in scouting and laying the groundwork for possible trades.



NOT EVEN CLOSE—Catcher Carlton Fisk of the Boston Red Sox tags out Al Kaline of Detroit, attempting to score from third on a grounder in first game of the big series.

Final Big League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE						AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Battling						Battling					
(Based on 480 at-bats)						(Based on 480 at-bats)					
	W	L	Pct.	ERA	IP		W	L	Pct.	ERA	IP
Williams, Chrl.	150	574	101	2.33		Carew, Minn.	143	525	0 170	318	
Bray, Atlanta	134	556	67	180	125	Pinfield, E.C.	135	674	0 170	318	
St. Louis	134	556	67	180	125	St. Louis	134	556	67	180	125
Monahan, Houston	123	550	103	173	230	D. Allen, Chrl.	147	550	0 156	336	
Myer, Pitts.	140	565	67	178	312	Rudd, Oak.	147	556	84	151	336
St. Louis	134	556	67	180	125	Reider, Pitts.	134	556	67	180	125
Brack, St. L.	135	621	81	193	311	Chambliss, Cleve.	121	494	0 128	263	
Rose, Cin.	145	645	167	168	307	Pick, Boston	131	457	74	134	263
St. Louis	134	556	67	180	125	Murder, Minn.	147	556	67	180	125
Monahan, St. Louis	123	550	103	173	230	Oils, K.C.	143	541	75	150	232
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